The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant's Army Again North of the Tallahatchie.

His Base of Supplies Changed to Memphis.

The Advance of Gen. Banks up the Mississippi.

PORT HUDSON CAPTURED.

The Fleet only Twelve Miles Below Vicksburgh.

The Doings of John Morgan in Kentucky.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 29.

A special dispatch from Cairo says the reports that Gen. GRANT has fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie are confirmed. The main body of the army arrived at Holly Springs several days ago. It is supposed Gen. GRANT will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to Grand Junction, and make Memphis his base of supplies.

A report has reached Memphis that a heavy Federal force has ascended the Mississippi from New-Orleans, the naval portion of which is under command of Admiral FARRAGUT, that Port Hudson has fallen into the Federal hands, and that the fleet has reached a point twelve miles below Vicksburgh.

This reported advance is confirmed by the Vicksburgh *News* of the 18th:

On the 26th, the rebels attacked the Federal forces, 600 in number, at Davies' Mills, six miles south of Grand Junction. The enemy was repulsed, leaving 50 dead and 20 mounted on the field. A number were also carried off. The Federal loss was trifling.

The rebel Van Dorn is now believed to be between Bolivar and the Mississippi.

The rebels still hold the road between Columbus and Jackson.

New-Madrid was evacuated yesterday. Part of the magazine was blown up, and the barracks burned.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

Morgan at Work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Six Hundred National Soldiers Reported Captured, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Dec. 28.

JOHN MORGAN, with 2,000 of his guerrillas, attacked Lieut-Col. Shaw, at Elizabethtown, Ky., yesterday, commanding 200 men in a stockade.

After a severe fight, our forces retreated to the Court-house and buildings near it. Their losses are not stated and the result is unknown.

This city has been intensely excited all day by multitudinous rumors of skirmishes in various proximate localities. Headquarters at 11 o'clock, to-night, were unadvised thereof and utterly discredited them.

Reports from Memphis say that our pickets have been driven into the fortifications and that the rebels have been committing depredations there.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 29.

The *Journal*, of this city, says that the railroad trestle-work, near Muldraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was destroyed yesterday by JOHN MORGAN'S forces.

The *Journal* expresses the opinion that MORGAN will not advance to the Ohio River.

Other sources say that MORGAN'S forces that destroyed the trestle-work were about twenty-eight hundred.

Six hundred National soldiers opposed them, but after eight casualties our forces surrendered.

Further particulars are unknown.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The *Journal's* statement of the capture of cannon by the rebels is untrue.

Headquarters here, up to 11 o'clock this morning, have not been advised of the above destruction of the railroad trestle work near Muldraugh's Hill, but circles, usually reliable, affirm it with great positiveness.

If the statement is true there will be no more railroad communication between here and Nashville for at least thirty days.

AN ORDER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1862.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company having refused to convey the mails between those cities from and after the first proximo, for the compensation authorized by law, the service will be suspended on that and its branch routes from that date.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

An Immense Salt Mine in Western Louisiana—The Island of Petite Anse a Rock of Solid Salt—The Operations of Commodore Farragut, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, OFF BRASHEAR CITY, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

Since the war began, the necessities of the people in the Confederacy have stimulated searches for salt, and most unexpected success has crowned their efforts in Western Louisiana. Along the Gulf coast, bounding this particular part of the State are numbers of islands, some of which rise to a considerable height from out the low swamp marshes with which they are frequently surrounded. One of these islands, known as Petite Anse, and entirely familiar with the residents of the vicinity as being a place famous for saline earths, turns out to be a rock of solid salt, possibly some two hundred and fifty feet high, where the mineral is quarried out in large pieces resembling cakes of ice. It was these "salt works" that Com. BUCHANAN came time since, with the gunboats *Diana*, *Kinsman* and the *St. Mary's*, with the Twenty-first Indiana on board, attempted to destroy, the result of which was, the buildings were torn down, but the vast mine of salt still remains. The salt spring on this island, as it was termed, has been known for years, but it was not until a few months ago that it was discovered that this supposed spring was merely the rain-water settling in hollows of a solid salt rock. There is mention made of a similar formation to this mineral wonder in Gardona, about sixteen leagues northwest of Barcelona, which town is situated at the foot of a rock of salt which rises abruptly out of the plain some five hundred feet. The salt in its natural bed is as clear as glass—in fact, it seems as if you could look a vast distance into its solid heart. When it is blasted out, in pieces resembling cakes of ice, it assumes a dull yellow color, but grinds up whiter than most salt, and is so thoroughly saline in its properties that even a grain or two leaves a stringent taste in the mouth. The immense value of this mine of wealth can scarcely be realized. A million dollars was offered to its owner by a company of persons in the neighborhood, but refused. This island of salt—possibly three or four miles long and one wide, of irregular form, and covered from fifteen to twenty feet with rich soil—bears on its surface immense pecan and live oak trees.

On the 1st of December, Com. BUCHANAN started a naval expedition, in small boats, up Bell River, under command of Acting Master GERMAN. After pulling twenty-five miles, the boats succeeded in capturing an armed launch, mounting a 12-pounder brass howitzer. The crew fled save two. On the 6th, Acting Master GOODWIN went with the *Diana* to Chicot Pass, to try and capture two steamers. He took with him the launch and part of the crew of the *Kinsman*. By sending the launch by a circuitous route into Lake Fauce Pointe, and the small boats the other way, the prizes were captured. One was called the *Southern Merchant*, which had six hogsheads of sugar on board, and had a scow in tow, with two hundred barrels of molasses. The other was called the *Nassau*, and had fifty hogsheads of sugar and 50 bbls. of molasses on board through the Atchafalya. They were bound to Natchez, Miss. These two steamers are valuable, as they only draw but 16 inches of water.

From the gulf coast and the interior of Louisiana there is a direct water route through the Atchafalya into the Red River, from Red River into the Mississippi, and so on to Vicksburgh. To stop this trade has been one of the objects of Com. BUCHANAN, and another to flank the fortifications at Port Hudson. Some five hundred prisoners and deserters have from time to time come into possession of Com. BUCHANAN, also large quantities of sugar, also 300 bales of cotton, and some other articles of value.

It will be remembered that when Gen. WEITZEL started on his expedition to the Lafourche country, it was arranged that Com. BUCHANAN with his fleet of gunboats should attack the enemy in their rear on the Gulf coast. This part of the programme, from the fact that the boats drew too much water, in a degree failed, but there was some lively fighting done, nevertheless, which, though alluded to, had never been given in detail. From a friend connected with the expedition, I have gathered the following interesting particulars: On the 1st of November the gunboats *Estrella*, *St. Marys* and the *Kinsman*, were at Brashear City. On that day the smoke of a rebel steamer was seen in the bay, when the *Kinsman* moved out to make an attack, when it was found, unfortunately, that some one on board had spiked the Parrott gun! The *Estrella* was then ordered to open fire, and the Parrott gun of the *Kinsman* was cleared as quickly as possible and opened also. Upon this the bell of the rebel steamer sounded, and persons on board were heard exclaiming, "Don't fire," "don't fire." As our boats ceased, supposing the steamer would surrender, the *Estrella* at the same time was ordered to board the enemy, but instead of doing this, by some mistake fell back; at the same instant the rebel steamer fired at the *Kinsman*, and then commenced moving off. Chase was made, but the steamer, which proved to be the iron-clad gunboat *Cotton*, was too fast, and was soon lost sight of among the tall cypress trees of the Achafalya River. The same night the Confederate steamer *A. B. Seger*, Lieut. A. COONS, was captured, the crew having run her ashore and deserted her. She proved to be a small boat of 30 tons, and only fit for bayou service.

On landing at Brashear City the next morning, the *Kinsman* found it had arrived about 48 hours too late to prevent the rebels from crossing the bay. The *Diana* and the *Calhoun* arrived the same day, and, after coaling, all four boats started for Franklin, which is up the Bayou Teche. The enemy were found posted at Patterssville, about three miles above the mouth of the Teche; they had thrown up earthworks, but on our approach retreated above the Cornay bridge. Our boat opened on them with the Parrott gun, but on account of an accident was obliged to stop and repair. Two other boats then passed above, and soon came in range of the steamer *Cotton*, which was also posted above the bridge; the *river had also been obstructed by the rebels*. A shot from the *Cotton* struck the *Estrella*, killing two and wounding one mate, and carrying away the wheelropes; she had to be run ashore up as to let the other boats have room to pass up the Teche. The *Diana* and *Kinsman* kept on, but on account of some accident to the Parrott gun on the *Diana*, she had to stop also.

The *Kinsman* kept on up to the bridge, and the gallant commander, Geo. WEITZEL, ran her nose into the shore battery of eleven guns, being then as close to the *Cotton* as he could get, (only about 1,000 yards off,) silenced and drove off the field pieces, and kept up his fire on the *Cotton* from his rifled gun. The *Kinsman*, I am informed, received 56 shots in her hull and upper works, three through the flag, and one round shot through the shell-room and magazine, which did nothing more than destroy a few shell-boxes. He had one man killed and five wounded, one being the lake pilot, who died next day. On hearing the firing out boat ran up stern on the bridge, and the officer in command ordered the commander of the *Kinsman*, which was leaking badly, to back out of range, and brought our broadside to bear on the *Cotton*, who stood her ground for nearly half an hour, but then backed round a turn in the Teche, and got out of range. The *Estrella* and *Diana* coming up, the woods were shelled and a landing made. It being found impossible to remove the obstructions, and night coming on, the officer in command thought it advisable to return to Brashear City to repair damages and bury the dead. The *Cotton* did some very good firing; the *Calhoun* received eight shots in the port side, two in the starboard wheel-house, two in the port wheel-house, and two in port round-house—no casualties. The *Estrella* and *Diana* also, I am informed, received three shots each—no machinery damaged. The obstructions consist of the sunken steamer *Flycatcher* and a sunken schooner, loaded with brick, and live oak wood packed all round. The commander wants a land force here to help to keep the rebels back during the removal of the obstructions in the stream. As the enemy have the *Cotton* in the stream, and it would be exposing his men unnecessarily without the help of a land force, I think so, too. Information was received that the whole rebel force (under Gen. MOUTON) were there, numbering three to four thousand men; they were pretty badly cut up, retreating and making their camp at Centreville, about three miles further up, leaving only their artillery and cavalry below. On the morning of the 8th our boat met the Estrella again, cleared up, and again drove off the enemy as before, but, unfortunately, a shot from the Cotton struck the truck [of the] Parrott gun on her boat, killing two men instantly. The officers and men of the different boats, a part of whom are volunteers from the frigate *Mississippi*, all behaved gallantly, and deserve great praise. A Mr. TOBY, an agent, and representing himself as a "Union" man, requested the Commander of the *Diana* to take 250 bales of cotton from the plantations, as the owners were good Union men, residing at Franklin, and desired to have it saved from burning by the guerrillas; of course, the request of the agent was complied with. On the 9th the *Kinsman* and *Rogue* started after two steamboats, and, after some trouble, succeeded in finding them hid away in Bayou Cheval, about nine miles from Grand Lake. These steamboats, the *Cayuga* and the *J. P. Smith*, were found to be worthless, the machinery being badly damaged, the boats rotten, and run hard aground. In possession of a gang on board who were making bowie-knives and moulding bullets, who had a written order to burn the boats if the "Yankees" came up. This gang, with the Captain of the *Smith* and Capt. CARNWALL, were taken prisoners, and handed over to Col. MCMILLAN, and the two boats were burnt. The *Cotton* is in a "tight place;" she cannot get much further up the Teche, neither can she come out, as boats are kept constantly running up and down. But I understand orders are given not to engage, unless with good prospect of success, owing to shortness of ammunition. The officers have received information that our shot struck the *Cotton* a number of times, but glanced off; however, she was on fire three times from our boats. The *Cotton* had four men killed and several wounded, and I learn that there have been several killed and wounded on shore during the three days.

It is intended, I hear, to send light draft vessels round into Grand Lake, so as to get into the rear of the *Cotton*, at the same time these larger boats are to go up and engage her in front. The rebels are getting troublesome along the banks of the Teche, and the expedition is short of ammunition; but a small quantity arrived to-day. The rebels destroyed a great quantity of sugar before leaving, also burnt a lot of railroad cars. The planters also left their plantations, and took away all their negroes. An accident occurred on the 5th, by which one man was instantly killed; his name was FRANK BERRY, seaman; the premature explosion of a twenty-four-pound shell was the cause.

So far, the officers and crews of the boats were highly pleased with the results of the expedition, and promise much greater results for the future, as the men are getting more used to their work, and are being constantly drilled to fit them for the arduous duties they have to perform, and through which they have already shown such bravery and good conduct. So much for our naval skirmishes in the out-of-the-way bayous and lakes of the Gulf coast of Louisiana. TARROY.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Financial Measures of the Government.

Probable Veto of the West Virginia Bill.

The Navy Department and the Pirate Alabama.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

An error crept into our dispatch last night, in the paragraph on "The Government Finances," by which we were made to use the term "demand" in place of "legal tender" Treasury notes. The connection in which the word was used made the error evident.

The issue of Government certificates of indebtedness has been discontinued by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, except in settlement of accounts already standing on the books to the credit of the disbursing officers, amounting to some fifteen millions of dollars. These accounts will be paid in certificates on the checks of the officer in whose favor the credits stand. No new credits in certificates will be given, however, nor will any claim hereafter presented be paid in certificates.

Secretary CHASE has also determined on giving the holders of these certificates the privilege of funding them in five-twenty bonds, as the law authorizes him to do. The opinion of the Committee of Ways and Means is also decidedly favorable to some such action, and their bill to be reported to the House will contain a provision authorizing their conversion into a new six per cent. bond, having twenty years to run.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The session of the Ways and Means Committee, today, was laborious and protracted, and was occupied in the consideration of the Finance bill of Secretary CHASE, and the suggestions of the different members. The opinions of the Committee seem nearly unanimous in favor of authorizing the issue of five hundred millions of six per cent. twenty-year bonds, and two hundred and fifty millions legal tender notes. A strong effort will be made in favor of an additional issue of currency bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, and running one, two and three years.

THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

A Committee of importers, representing the principal seaport cities, is here, endeavoring to effect an arrangement by which, after the middle of January, all duties on imports may be paid in legal tender currency. The complaint is urged that the law makes importers the subjects of especial severity.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ARIEL.

The official report of the circumstances attending the capture of the *Ariel* has been received by the Navy Department, which is cautiously considering various plans for accomplishing the destruction of the audacious privateer.

THE AFFAIR AT FREDERICKSBURGH—BURNSIDE'S JUDGMENT CORRECT.

We learned immediately after the engagement of Saturday at Fredericksburgh, that the rebels had so far exhausted their supplies of artillery ammunition as to be compelled to fire bars of iron from their cannon. These statements are now not only confirmed, but it is certain they also fired stones and such other unusual missiles as came to hand most easily. There seems to remain scarcely a doubt that their distance would have been nearly unknown on Sunday, and it becomes more and more plain that Gen. BURNSIDE'S judgment was correct in the whole proceeding, and that his chief error was in subordinating his own convictions to those of his officers. Had the battle been renewed on Sunday, success would most likely have crowned his efforts, and the Army of the Potomac would have gained, for the first time, those substantial fruits of victory of which they have been so often deprived by various fatalities.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Under the call of Congress, the President is preparing all correspondence between Government and Gen. MCCLELLAN, including letters, telegrams, and reports, growing out of the Peninsular campaign. This correspondence will develop some truths heretofore not known to the public, and will show Gen. MCCLELLAN'S testimony before the McDowell Court of Inquiry to have been essentially incorrect in many important particulars, especially in regard to the number of troops left for the defence of Washington.

HOW TO INSPIRIT THE ARMY.

Next to activity of operations and the winning of victories, it would appear that the most effective mode of inspirriting our partially disheartened soldiers, is by paying them the wages of which they are so shamefully deprived. Could our officials who run the Government have seen the satisfaction with which the news of the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill through the House of Representatives was received in camp, it would have indicated a sure means for the diminution of their discontent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The questions propounded by the President to each member of the Cabinet separately, in regard to the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a separate State, are: "Is the proposed act Constitutional, and is the proposed act expedient?"

As answers have not yet generally been given, it is believed that the bill will most likely be vetoed.

GEN. FOSTER'S COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 214.—By direction of the President, the troops in North Carolina will constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER is assigned to the command.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

We Judge that there is no good reason to suppose that Government contemplates the removal of Gen. FOSTER'S force from North Carolina, transmitted as Gen. PARKE is ordered to join him at Newbern.

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND AND SALISBURY.

Much inquiry is beginning to be made in regard to the Union political prisoners held in Richmond and Salisbury. It is known that a large number still languish in confinement, who are included in the cartel under which the exchanges were made many weeks ago by Mr. WOOD; and as these prisoners are entitled to freedom as a purchased privilege, a price having been agreed on and paid, a reason is demanded of the Government why there are no measures taken to secure their release.

COTTON COMING FORWARD.

Information has been received here to the effect that large quantities of cotton, coming from various sections of Dixie, will reach New-York within the next thirty days. Its removal has been permitted by the rebels with the distinct understanding that it is to go to foreign ports; and the Government is informed by the parties executing the scheme, that it is certainly successful.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

We have good reasons for believing that the President has as yet given no intimations of his intentions in regard to the successorship of Secretary SMITH. The friends of Judge USHER claim that he has what is almost a certainty, while those of Judge HOLT, though speaking less confidently, still entertain vigorous hopes. The latter is said to have the cordial hostility of Ex-Secretary CAMERON, with some of whose gun speculations he interfered while acting as Commissioner for the examination of contracts.

We are reliably informed that the President very recently informed Secretary SMITH that he had about determined on his successor, but should tell nobody until he sent his name to the Senate.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department is aware of the existence of well executed counterfeits of the postal currency notes, some having quite recently reached the Secretary himself.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

In the judgment of those here best informed in regard to Ohio politics, there exists but little doubt that Mr. WADE will easily be reelected to the United States Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

It is said that Mr. NICOLAY, private secretary to the President, contemplates an early resignation of his place on account of his health.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The official information received by the steamer of this week from Europe, refutes the idea of the probability of any disturbance of our relations with any of the European Powers.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander A. HOPKINS and Acting Paymaster F. E. IRWIN have been ordered to the iron-clad *Lehigh*.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Accounts from Utah represent the recently appointed United States Judges to be dissatisfied with the condition of affairs in that Territory, the legislative assembly still throwing every obstacle in the way of holding Courts, and bringing criminals to justice. Senator BROWNING, of Illinois, has introduced a bill endeavoring to remedy these defects, but from all accounts one thing seems to be certain, namely, that the United States Government will have to meet the issue in Utah at once, and for all, by prompt and rigorous measures. Owing to the inefficient conduct of former Administrations, the accumulating evils have become difficult to remedy, and the former contempt for the home Government intensified.

THE WOUNDED.

The Surgical Corps, Dr. CUYLER, Chief, assisted by Drs. LEONARD, KING, SWAN, HAYES and BUCHANAN, of the Sturgis Hospital, second division, ninth army corps, arrived here with the last of their wounded yesterday, from the Rappahannock. There have been registered in that hospital over six hundred wounded patients, on whom the Surgeons have performed capital operations, viz: amputations of legs, arms, or resections of these limbs, to the number of seventy-four. All excepting four were primary operations. The deaths after operation were eight. The patients reached Washington in good condition. No second hemorrhage was produced by transportation. Anesthetics were used in all cases with comfort of both patients and surgeons, as stated by Dr. MORGAN, who was present and administered Anesthetics to many of the patients.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Failure of the Rebel Stuart's Last Raid.

Our Forces Ready for Him at All Points.

He is Repulsed at Dumfries, Occoquan and Fairfax Court-House.

Our Cavalry in Pursuit of Him Through Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The rebel Gen. STUART, with a force of from 3,000 to 4,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made an attempt last (Sunday) night to capture the depôt of stores at Fairfax Station, but without success. He took the precaution to visit Burke's Station first, where there were no troops, seized the telegraph operator, and by dispatches passing over the wires ascertained that his approach had been announced, and provision made to receive him. He then crossed to Alexandria Pike, and drove the pickets into Fairfax Court-house, when Gen. STEWART opened fire upon him with two companies of the Fifteenth Vermont, concealed in a piece of woods.

The rebels then retreated, and were hastened in their movement by another volley of musketry and a few shells thrown from a battery planted there for this special purpose.

None of the Union soldiers were killed. The loss of the rebels is not positively known, but it is supposed that several were killed. Two horses were killed, and two rebels were taken prisoners.

The last heard of STUART was at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, when he passed through Vienna, closely pursued by WYNDHAM'S Cavalry Brigade.

THE FAILURE OF THE RAID.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The following is the *Star's* version of the last rebel raid:

A rebel force of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, suddenly appeared, at 9 A. M., on Saturday, in front of Dumfries, then held by the Fifth, Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, with a section of two pieces of MCGILVRY'S Battery. The rebels were at first estimated at four thousand strong. They cut the wires leading to Falmouth, attacked our troops, who had three men killed, and were driven off. In the meantime information reached these headquarters per telegraph, before they succeeded in cutting the wires leading in this direction. Troops from this quarter were instantly put in motion to, if possible, cut off their retreat. To that end, Gen. GRANT marched from Wolf Run immediately, to the relief of the troops engaged at Dumfries.

After being worsted, before GRANT'S arrival, they pushed direct for Occoquan. There they had a slight engagement with 1,500 troops, stationed there under Col. CARNY, resulting in inconsiderable loss on either side, our troops maintaining their position.

They next decamped up Bull Run, crossing it at Wolf Run. Thence they went to Annandale, via Burke's Station, where they camped Saturday night, thus avoiding points where we had troops stationed. At daybreak yesterday morning they were again in the saddle, marking for the vicinity of Vienna.

In the meantime our troops at Fairfax Court-house did their best to head them off in that direction, but being infantry, couldnot get up in time to do so. They were last seen in the vicinity of Lewisburgh, where their number was estimated at but 1,000 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, at nightfall, yesterday, when they were under whip and spur, evidently bent on escaping in the direction of Leesburgh. They certainly got nothing for their pains but fifteen empty wagons belonging to Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry command.

Throughout the line of their raid they had occasional skirmishes with Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry, who, though forced to fall back, exchanged many shots with them, with no damage to his command that we have been able to hear of. His heaviest skirmish with them was at Accotink. At one time they had possession of one of our guns at Dumfries, but were forced to abandon it to us again in their retreat.

LATER.—We have just received reliable information that the rebels were badly repulsed on Saturday at Dumfries. On their retreat they fell in with our troops under Gen. GRANT, between Dumfries and Wolf Run, and were driven by them south of the road. They aimed to take the direct road to the Shoals.

They took the telegraph operator at Burke's Station and his instrument, and burned the Orange and Alexandria R. R. bridge at Accotink, an inconsiderable structure. Besides the fifteen empty wagons of Col. KELLOGG'S command that fell into their hands, they took eight or ten sutlers' wagons, which they came across, the drivers in nearly all cases having succeeded in escaping by cutting the traces, mounting their teams and flying before them. They seized all the citizens along their path whom they thought might give prompt information of the proceedings. They passed through Vienna at about 12 o'clock last night, their rear guard passing there about 3 A. M. They had five guns and about 25 wagons and ambulances, nearly all of which they had doubtless picked up. They went from there to Hunt's Mills, and then struck over toward the Oil Road at Frying Pan.

Including the citizens they caught, they were carrying off about 40 prisoners in all.

EXCITEMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S REBEL CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

There was great excitement in Alexandria, late yesterday evening, growing out of the hurried arrival there of our cavalrymen and teamsters, the latter being mounted on horses cut from their own wagons.

They represented that STUART'S rebel cavalry, with some light artillery, appeared at Pohick Church, several miles from Mount Vernon, on Saturday night, and on Sunday proceeded to Accotink, which is only twelve miles from Alexandria, and then attacked two or three companies of our troops, and that they captured a wagon train at Occoquan on Saturday.

There is difficulty in arriving at the precise truth, owing to the conflicting rumors in circulation in regard to the matter. But that a rebel reconnoissance appeared in that neighborhood is beyond question, and that the rebels created much alarm is equally certain.

Military men who have seen brief official telegrams from Dumfries, say that it was the same rebel force which several miles from that place, made a reconnoissance, driving in our cavalry pickets, and killing four or five of them. The rebels fearing capture by our troops, which, at one time, was probable, left for Occoquan and Accotink, where they made their alarming demonstration.

Due allowance, it is claimed, must be made for the statements of frightened teamsters and others, as all such accounts are unavoidably exaggerated.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

How Christmas was Enjoyed by the Soldiers—A Christmas Tree—Gen. Burnside's Headquarters, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CENTRAL GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

Taking everything into consideration, yesterday was passed as happily and merrily by the troops as could be expected. The weather was warm and pleasant, and every one seemed determined to enjoy Christmas to the best advantage. Many of the troops had provided themselves with delicacies which they relished with evident satisfaction. It is true, a large quantity of liquor had been smuggled into camp, but so far as could be observed, it was not, save in a few instances, used to an objectionably excess. Lively airs were played by the bands, songs were sung, games and feats of strength participated in, and various other pastimes and amusements enjoyed. As a specimen of some of the ludicrous features of the day I allude to an army Christmas-tree exhibited at the camp of Osborne's New-York Battery. The men had cut a medium-sized pine, which they decorated profusely with army bread, and transplanted in a position to attract general notice. No one who saw the tree could suppress a hearty laugh. Several of the superior officers gave sumptuous dinners to officers of rank in their commands. Clerks and orderlies were allowed comparative freedom. Not a few Generals, staff and regimental officers took the boat for Washington, where they, doubtless, indulged in such pleasures as suited their own inclinations.

For the past three days much has been said about the transfer of Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters to the vicinity of Brooke's Station. It is expected the change will take place to-morrow or the day following. I learn from a semi-official source, that the entire army will soon be moved in the direction of Alexandria, it being the purpose to make an line of defence this winter corresponding nearly to that which the rebels formed a year ago. Nothing is heard here of an advance and the impression prevails that the army has, for various reasons, better go nearer the main depôt of supplies.

The Pennsylvania Reserve corps have been ordered to return to that State for the purpose of consolidation and reorganization.

CENTRAL GRAND DIVISION, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

The Grand Division and Corps commanders met in conference at Gen. BURNSIDE'S headquarters yesterday. The subject of future operations was discussed at some length but no definite course was decided upon.

An order was issued yesterday for the general headquarters to be removed to-day to the vicinity of Brooke' Station, on the railroad to Aquia Creek. The order was countermanded this morning in consequence, it is said, of some important arrangements which are about to be effected.

It seems to be a generally accepted opinion that a large portion of the army will be withdrawn from its present position soon. Numerous isolated campaigns have already been planned by speculative individuals, but what will be the actual disposition of the army has not yet transpired.

A rebel encampment which has been visible just beyond the second crest in the rear of Fredericksburgh, disappeared during last night. No other changes have been noticed within the enemy's lines.

All of the seriously sick and wounded soldiers have been sent away from the army. The friends and relatives of disabled soldiers should bear in mind that it is useless for them to visit the army for the purpose of obtaining leaves of absence, or releases for those whom they wish to favor. The Medical Director of each corps has provided himself with a list of the names of all soldiers who are unfitted for service, and has made special arrangements to have them sent to their respective homes. Those who are slightly sick or wounded and convalescents will not be allowed to leave the lines.

Last evening, Gen. MEADE, who has recently taken command of the Fifth Army Corps, was serenaded by the band attached to the Second Regiment of Regulars. The music was fine and inspirited, and was duly appreciated by the General. WHIT.

The California Treasure at Aspinwall.

Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., No. 207 Broadway, have received the following dispatch from the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 29th.

The Navy Department, at my request, will send the man-of-war *Connecticut* from Hampton Roads, on the 1st of January, to bring to New York all the treasure at Aspinwall from California.

Please have consignees send immediately to the *Navy Department authority, so that the Connecticut* can get the treasure. MILTON S. LATHAM.

THE APPLICATION OF SENATOR LATHAM TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

On the application of Senator LATHAM, of California, the Navy Department has ordered the armed steamer *Connecticut* to leave Hampton Roads on the 1st of January next for Aspinwall, to bring to New-York all the treasure at that place from the Pacific Coast.

Senator LATHAM hopes to obtain from the Navy Department a regular armed convoy for California steamers from Aspinwall. The subject is now under consideration.

CONSIGNEES OF TREASURE AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29th.

Consignees of treasure should immediately send authority to the Navy Department, so that the Commander of the *Connecticut* may obtain the treasure at Aspinwall.

Notice to Ladies and Children Intending to go South.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1862.

The following notice was issued from the War Department, this day:

Notice is hereby given that the applications made by ladies and children to go to their families and friends in the South, have, with very few exceptions, been granted—provided the requirements stated on the 24th ultimo, as to wearing apparel, etc., are complied with.

As all the applicants—excepting those advised to the contrary—are permitted to leave, the publication of a list of the names is unnecessary.

Steamboat transportation and subsistence will be provided from the City of Washington to City Point, Virginia, James River, the day of departure, Wednesday, January 7, next; and it is desirable that all applicants reach this city at least one day previous to the day of leaving.

The steamer will stop at Fort Monroe and applicants from Norfolk and vicinity will be received on board, at that place, by complying with the requirements.

The number of applicants are 331 women, 226 children, 10 servants, and 6 school-boys.

L. C. TURNER, Judge-Advocate.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Further Cross-Examination of Gen. Sigel.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

The cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL by Gen. McDOWELL was continued to-day. Gen. Sigel testified as follows:

Question—You have stated that you proposed to Gen. Pope to march your corps back to New-Market, instead of to Manassas, as ordered by Gen. McDowell. State whether, therefore, it was not the order he intended for you to march to Centreville and New-Market, or your own proposition to march on New-Market, that your troops were countermarched?

Answer—It was the order of Gen. Pope which directed me to march to Centreville, and it was my proposition to Gen. Pope that I should be permitted to march by New-Market, as I was nearer the road leading by New-Market to Centreville. This was the reason by which I came back to nearly the same position that I left before. I have to add that at this time, Gen. Milroy was at Manassas, or near Manassas Junction, and that he joined me at New-Market, whilst I asked Gen. Pope to be allowed to march by New-Market, to avoid the circuitous road by Manassas.

Q.—Was, or was it not then, on your own proposition, that your troops were made to come back to hear where they started from?

A.—Certainly. Especially, because I thought that the enemy was not at Centreville, but somewhere between Centreville, Gravelton and New-Market, as I thought it was my object to march against the enemy in the shortest manner.

Q.—Does the witness wish to be understood as implying that it was not the object of the other Commanders to march against the enemy?

A.—I did not say anything about that, because I do not know. I suppose it was.

Q.—You state with reference to your being under the command of Gen. McDowell, that you did not apply to Gen. Pope for orders when you sent your Adjutant to see him at Manassas, but that Gen. Pope gave you orders on your proposal. Did you, or did you not, report to Gen. McDowell the change in your march which these orders you received from Gen. Pope made?

Gen. Sigel—I object to this question, because it is said (quoting from the question the alleged evidence,) Gen. Pope did not give me orders on my proposal. He only permitted me to march to New-Market.

The Court asked whether the objection was based upon the belief that the question does not recite correctly the evidence of the witness?

Gen. Sigel said that was the objection.

The testimony of a previous day was read in which Gen. Sigel said, "I proposed to Gen. Pope to march to New-Market instead of Manassas."

Gen. Sigel—To explain this—

Gen. Martindale—Please do not, General; let us see whether the evidence is recited correctly.

The Court decided that the question was a proper one.

Gen. Sigel—I object to the statement that Gen. Pope gave me orders on my proposition, because I received the order from him to march to Centreville, which proposition I did not make.

The Court asked that the latter part of the question should be answered.

A.—I believe I said to Gen. McDowell, whilst we were on the march, and as soon as we had arrived near New-Market and became engaged with the enemy, I knew that the correspondence took place between an officer of Gen. King's Division and one of my Staff officers; but I do not know whether this was the same officer whom I sent to communicate with Gen. McDowell, in regard to the first part of the question. I believe that I first received the order from Gen. Pope to march to Centreville, and that if sent my officer back to him to be permitted to march by New-Market instead of by Manassas; I refer to my official report which I think will give the circumstance as it was, and I do not make it a point whether I proposed first to Gen. Pope and then received the order, or whether I have first received the order and then proposed to march to New-Market.

Q.—Martindale wishes the witness simply whether the witness reported to Gen. McDowell the change of orders.

Q.—Was the report, proposition or application to Gen. Pope, when you sent your Adjutant to him, to be made by your Adjutant himself? Were these propositions of yours, propositions to Gen. Pope, verbal?

Question objected to by the Court, and remodeled.

Q.—Was your report, proposition or application to Gen. Pope, which you sent your Adjutant to make, a verbal one, to be made by himself, or, was he the bearer of a written dispatch, in which you yourself made directly to Gen. Pope the proposition you have referred to; was Gen. Pope's order verbal or written?

A.—I remember—I am almost certain that the order of Gen. Pope was a verbal order; but, whether my communication to Gen. Pope was written or verbal I cannot say; Captain Meyerberg, my Adjutant General, was the officer whom I sent to Gen. Pope, and who brought his reply.

Q.—Does or does not the witness remember that Gen. McDowell informed him at Buckland Mills, that the cavalry he had sent out under Gen. Buford had caused Longstreet to deploy his army between Salem and White Plains, thus delaying his march?

A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—You have stated (27th day,) in reference to the defence of Thoroughfare Gap, that you did not know at that time, when you were at Buckland Mills, what troops belonged to Gen. McDowell's Corps. Did not Gen. McDowell inform you in writing what troops he was marching to Buckland Mills?

The Court objected to the prefatory statements in the question, which were amended as follows:

Q.—Did not Gen. McDowell inform you in writing what troops he was marching to Buckland Mills?

A.—That may be so.

The Court.—Do you remember whether it was so or not?

A.—I am not certain.

Q.—After you left Gainesville, on the 28th, did you continue with the troops, or did you return to Gainesville that day?

A.—I did not return to Gainesville; I remained with the troops—partly at the head, and partly in the centre.

Q.—With reference to the cooperation of your corps with that of Gen. McDowell, have you, not stated in your official report that you were ordered to take a position on your march to Manassas, with your right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction? If so, who gave you that order?

Gen. Sigel said he wished to refer to his official report to see whether this question was in accordance with his official report. [After examination.] I find that the question is not in accordance with my report, because I did not say that I was to take position "on my march" with my right resting on the railroad.

Q.—Please examine your official report at the part now marked in the margin, and state who gave you the order to take position with your right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction?

A.—My order was—

Two members of the Court—(interrupting)—Who gave you that order?

A.—This order was not given to me in the form—

The Court.—The question is, who gave you the order?

Gen. Sigel—You will allow me to say that in my official report, I stated that I received an order to march to Manassas, where I should take position, with my right resting on the Manassas Junction Railroad. So, at least, I understood the order.

Q.—(Repeated)—From whom did you receive the order?

A.—From Gen. McDowell. But I must say that I understood under or by the term Manassas Railroad, that point of the railroad which is between Manassas Station and the junction of Manassas Gap Railroad and the Alexandria and Orange Railroad; therefore, I said in my report, my right resting on the railroad leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas Junction.

Gen. McDowell insisted that the report of the witness was different from his answer, and that the discursive answer, which was not responsive to the question, should not be allowed to go upon the record.

Q.—Was this order to you in writing?

A.—I think it was. I think it was the order which I received at 2½ A. M. on the 28th.

Q.—Will the witness please produce the order?

A.—I will see whether I can find it. I have not received the papers for which I have sent. I suppose that it was a part of Order No. 16, and this may be taken for granted.

Q.—Will the witness please examine this note, dated Gainesville, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M., and state if it is not from him, and state then, if instead of its being before daybreak at the time he left Gainesville, it was not two hours after sunrise at least, when he left?

Maj. Schenkler, dated Gainesville, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M.

A.—The note was written by me. In the first place I rode forward on the Centreville Turnpike, in advance of my troops, to see what was on that road, and after having made this personal reconnoissance, I ordered this note to be written. I further state that in my record of yesterday—

Gen. McDowell objected to anything about the record of yesterday, which had been approved.

Gen. Sigel—I spoke about Gainesville when I meant Buckland Mills; but, as I was not allowed to make a statement, I put down this correction before this question was put to me. This correction is as follows:

The Court decided that the correction need not be read.

Gen. Sigel—I cannot say how long after daybreak it was when I left, because I do not know how long it took me to reconnoitre the country before me; but, I admit that it was 7½ o'clock when I was at Gainesville and sent this dispatch. I do not know exactly how long I remained at Gainesville after I sent the dispatch.

Q.—Was it an hour, or two hours, or half an hour. Cannot the witness give some idea of the time?

A.—I cannot say, whether it was half an hour or two hours. I believe it was rather a half an hour than an hour. I only waited for Gen. Milroy to bring in all his pickets and come into marching order. This was the reason why I personally remained at Gainesville, if I did so. Gen. Milroy's Brigade did constitute my advance.

Q.—How long were you away from Gainesville on your personal reconnoissance on the Centreville road? How far did you go? Who did you see?

A.—I do not know. I went forward on all the different roads leading from Manassas Junction to Centreville, and, as much as I remember, it was my escort that met the enemy's pickets and reported to me. I do not know exactly how far I went, and myself did not see the enemy; but received the report on the road from my cavalrymen. My escort reported that they saw some of the enemy's cavalry pickets on the road to Centreville. I received another report a little afterward from part of my cavalry, which I had sent to the right into the woods, that they had met the enemy's cavalry in that direction. This is what I remember now in regard to this particular moment.

Q.—As these reports of his cavalry scouts were all that he received, how did the witness acquire the knowledge he reported of the enemy's train being between Fairfax and Manassas Junction; how was Anderson's being apparently taken the northern road to Thoroughfare; how that the main force were still at Manassas Junction?

A.—I remember that I had with me several of my scouts, and I remember one by the name of Schwitzer who accompanied me on the march. I do not exactly know from what sources I received all this information, or by what means. It must have been my best knowledge that the enemy was in the neighborhood of Manassas Junction, that is, in the direction of Manassas Junction, and with one part of his troops, while his main force was in the direction of New-Market and Centreville.

Gen. McDowell objected, that the answer was not relative to the question.

The Court—If the witness knows the sources of his information let him tell them; if not, let him say so.

Gen. Sigel, with some volubility, explained why he had answered as he had, and added, that it may be that he had partly received his information from prisoners.

Gen. Martindale—The question is not what may be. Do you know how you got the information?

A.—Some of it I may have obtained from prisoners taken.

Q.—Does the witness mean to be understood that his officer at any time saw the enemy's train in the place in which he reports it in his letter from Gainesville?

A.—I have the proof in writing of one of my officers who saw the train.—He was sent out by me with cavalry.

Gen. McDowell—The question is whether his officer saw the train in the place indicated.

Gen. Sigel—But I do not know whether he informed me that the train was exactly on the place indicated in my dispatch to Gen. McDowell.

Q.—The question is: whether the officer saw the enemy's train between Fairfax and Manassas?

A.—I do not know whether the officer reported to me exactly that the train was between Fairfax and Manassas Junction.

Q.—When the head of your column left Gainesville, did it go to the right or south side, or to the left or north side of the Manassas Railroad.

A.—We marched beyond Gainesville some distance—I believe a mile—and then we took the road which leads nearly parallel, and north of the Manassas Gap Railroad; we then crossed the railroad to the south side, and marched south of the railroad until we recrossed it in marching to New Market.

Q.—Did you pass Bethlehem church or chapel before you crossed the railroad to go to New Market?

A.—I believe we did, but I am not sure.

Q.—Does the witness not remember that on the occasion of his coming to Gen. McDowell's tent on the morning of the 28th of August, that he was shown the following order from Gen. Pope on which Gen. McDowell sent order No. 10?

A.—I do not remember that this order was shown to me, but it may have been shown to me.

The following was the order:

HOW POPE WAS GOING TO BAG THE WHOLE CROWD.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
BARNUM'S STATION, Aug. 27, 1862—8 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. McDowell:

At daylight to-morrow morning march rapidly to Manassas Junction with your whole force, resting your right on the Manassas Gap Railroad, throwing your left well to the east. Jackson, Ewell and A. P. Hill are between Gainesville and Manassas Junction. We had a severe fight with them, and had driven them several miles along the railroad. If you will march promptly and rapidly, at the earliest dawn of day, upon Manassas Junction, we shall bag the whole crowd. I have directed Gen. Reno to march from Greenwich to the same hour upon Manassas Junction, and Kearny, who is in his rear, to march on Bristow's at daybreak. Be expeditious, and the day is our own. Maj.-Gen. POPE.

Q.—Why did you fail to obey Gen. McDowell's order, which required you to march to Manassas Junction, with your right on the Manassas Railroad.

A.—I believe that one word is left out here, which makes the question incorrect.

The Court decided that the question was—

Gen. Sigel—It seems to be essential that the Court should understand me. I object to the word "resting" on Manassas Railroad being left out.

The question was amended as suggested.

A.—I believe that I did not disobey the order of Gen. McDowell, because I understood that I should march to Manassas Junction, and having arrived there form my corps so that the right rested on the Manassas Railroad. Secondly, if I would have undertaken to march to Manassas Junction with my right resting always on the railroad, it would have been impossible to do so according to my best knowledge; and thirdly, there seems to me a contradiction in the order in saying that I should march to Manassas Junction, and in saying at the same time that my right must rest on the railroad. I understand that this word "resting" can relate only to the formation of troops, and not to their march.

Q.—In accordance with orders received at a quarter to three A. M. of Aug. 28, you were required to start immediately to Manassas.—Why were your troops at half-past seven o'clock still at Gainesville, the place where they had remained during the night?

A.—In the first place, my troops were stationed as follows: The brigade of Gen. Milroy at Gainesville; a division of Gen. Schurz at North Ford Creek; the division of Gen. Schenck between North Ford Creek and Buckland Mills, and my reserve division at Buckland Mills. This position they held for two reasons, because I encamped them where I could find water, and where they could defend their position against an attack from New-Market or Thoroughfare Gap. I tried to bring up these divisions to Gainesville, and then to march on with my whole corps, instead of marching in separate brigades and divisions. They needed a certain amount of time to form and come to Gainesville; secondly, I could not march with the brigade of Gen. Milroy from Gainesville, ordraw in his pickets which were out a great distance. I ordered him to draw in his pickets only when I saw that the other troops were near his position. These are the facts; I myself went along the road from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, to hasten up the troops and bring them forward to Gainesville. I must also remark that my whole reserve artillery and ammunition train was with my reserve division, behind the bridge at Buckland Mills, which they had to pass. I also remark that these troops marched before daylight, and that they had at the greatest part of the night no rest at all after they arrived in their different positions.

The Court suggested that the question was not yet answered, but upon a repetition of the question decided that the question was answered. The Court then adjourned to Monday, when the cross-examination of Gen. Sigel will be continued. O., Jr.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

In the McDowell Court of inquiry to-day, the cross-examination of Gen. SIGEL was resumed by Gen. McDOWELL, and related mainly to the movements of Gen. SIGEL on the 27th and 28th of August. Gen. SIGEL stated that his troops having rested at Warrenton on the 26th and the ensuing night, they marched to Buckland Mills on the 27th, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, driving them across the bridge, which the enemy burned. His troops have remained under arms all night, it being reported that there were 10,000 men in their front, and that 40,000 more had marched to Manassas, and which report he had forwarded to Gen. McDOWELL. The witness claimed to have made the best possible time in his march of the 27th, having had to keep a good look-out for the enemy, who were near by—his corps having marched thirteen miles that day, and the command of Gen. MILROY, sixteen. In answer to an interrogatory of Gen. McDOWELL, he stated that he did not particularly understand from that officer's order of the morning of the 28th that he (witness) was to march to the left or north of the railroad, in marching to Gainesville on that day. He said he perhaps did understand from that order that he was to rest his right on the railroad, as near as possible, in case he should meet with the enemy, and have to form in line of battle. Witness disclaimed having disregarded any of Gen. McDOWELL'S orders or instructions, in any case where it was not impracticable, under the circumstances of the case, to carry them out.

AFFAIRS IN VALPARAISO.

The Railroads—Commercial Matters Dull—A School of Whales.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
VALPARAISO, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

There is, in fact, literally nothing, or next to nothing, to communicate by the steamer which sails to-day.

From appearances, I am satisfied that this Government will do nothing this year, at least, toward continuing the railroad from Talca southward to Talcahuano. Mr. HENRY MEIGS will complete the road from Valparaiso to Santiago, and have American locomotives and trains of American running upon it by the next Fourth of July, unless the ship *Crest of the Wave*, now over due, should prove to be lost—she having on board locomotives and cars for him.

It is now thirty-four days since anything carrying the Stars and Stripes has sailed into this port, and but one vessel carrying our flag is now in the harbor.

Our commerce is literally dead, for the present at this port.

Eight or nine days ago a large school of humpback whales came into the bay in front of the city, and have been for the past week amusing us with their antics upon the surface, and spouting within pistol-shot of the Custom-house stores. The boatmen at the mole are extemporizing some apparatus for their capture, and have already secured some of them; and from appearances, the monsters will soon be greasing the axles of railroad cars and casting light upon various subjects, Cordelias included, unthought of by them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHARTER OFFICERS, 1863.

The newly-elected officers take their seats on next Monday, at noon, to which time the present officers hold over.

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Dist.	Name.	Dist.	Name.
1.	John Fox.	10.	Geo. A. Jeremiah.*
2.	Wm. Walsh.*	11.	John Hardy.
3.	John T. Henry.*	12.	Francis L. A. Scale.*
4.	Chas. H. Hall.*	13.	Peter Masterson.
5.	John McCool.	14.	John D. Ottiwell.*
6.	James Reed.*	15.	Andre Froment.*
7.	Chas. J. Chipp.*	16.	Terence Farley.*
8.	Peter Mitchell.*	17.	Jacob M. Long.
9.	Lewis R. Ryers.		

The Board will stand 10 Democrats and 7 Republicans. JOHN T. HENRY very likely will be reelected President, and D. T. VALENTINE Clerk. The subordinate clerks probably will all be retained. The present efficient Messenger, Mr. TERENCE P. DUFFY, no doubt, will be promoted into the post of Sergeant-at-Arms, vacant by the death of PATRICK H. GALLAGHER. The Aldermen have not as yet held a caucus to determine how they will organize for 1863, but the foregoing programme doubtless will be carried out.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Names.	Names.
*James Hayes,	John Haughtaling,
Patrick H. Keenan,	John G. Haviland,
*Morgan Jones,	John P. Gaw,
*John Healey,	George McGrath,
Charles Riley,	James Murray,
James Sandford,	Richard O'Brien,
*Samuel T. Webster,	Valentine Cook,
Joseph McVay,	Alexander Brandon,
*Michael C. Gross,	*John Brice,
Thomas Brady,	Patrick Russell,
John McConnell,	David Fitzgerald,
*Frederick Repper,	William Joyce.

The Board will be composed entirely of Democrats, and a unanimous vote will be cast for MORGAN JONES for President, and JAMES M. SWEENEY for Clerk. Mr. SWEENEY is the present Clerk. All of his present assistants will be retained. Mr. JONES has been a member of the Board for several years, and has already been President of the Board two terms.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Executive.—* George Opdyke, Mayor.

Police.—* James Bowen, President Board Police Commissioners.

Finance.—Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller.

Street.—* Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner.

Croton Aqueduct.—* Thomas Stephens, President; * Robert L. Darragh, Assistant Commissioner; * Alfred W. Craven, Chief Engineer.

City Inspector's.—* Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector.

Public Charities and Corrections.—Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction—* Simeon Draper, President.

Law.—John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation.

Public Instruction.—Board of Education.

* Present incumbents.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF.

Bread for the Suffering Operatives of England.

A person crossing the Wall-street ferry from Brooklyn will have his attention attracted by a fine, new ship lying at pier No. 9, flying the American ensign at the mizzen, and the English cross at the fore. Upon inquiring as to the meaning of this fraternal blending of the flags of Old England and of the United States, at this time, he will learn that the noble ship at whose masthead these national emblems are displayed, is loading with breadstuffs, at the rate of over a thousand barrels a day—the free gift of generous merchants—to feed the starving poor of England, and that the ship herself, the property of an honored New-York merchant, has been freely given for the purpose of conveying this, *her first cargo*, as a free-will offering to the pining operatives of Lancashire. The wharf at which she lies he will find literally blocked up with barrels of flour of the best New-York brands, while horses and men are busily employed in hoisting them in at the rate of nearly three per minute, and a gang of stevedores in the lower hold is engaged in receiving and stowing away the precious burden in the capacious sides of the ship.

As this vessel will deservedly be an historical one in the noble merchant marine of the United States, we append a brief description of her. She was built at Quincy, Mass., near the house of the sage and patriot, JOHN Q. ADAMS, by "Deacon THOMAS," a well known shipbuilder of that town, who, it is said, never constructed an inferior ship. She is "all oak," at least her frame is, with top-timbers and stanchions of locust, and is copper bolted throughout. She is 200 feet long, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 24 feet depth of hold, with two decks. Her tonnage, by carpenter measurement, is 1,860 tons, but being constructed for great buoyancy, she will carry probably 1,500 tons. She has a long flat floor, with sharp ends, and will doubtless be a fast sailer. Having already received about 7,000 barrels of flour she has gone down only from 11 to 14 feet of draft. Capt. NYE who, with Capts. CHARLES H. MARSHALL and THOMAS TILESTON, in purchasing and superintending the loading of the ship, says he has never met with a more buoyant vessel. Her spars were put in at East Boston by FRANCIS LOW, rigger. She is provided with double topsail yards, all hands manning the mainsail. Her sails are of Scotch hemp canvas, an article which, in the scarcity and high price of cotton, has taken the place of the heavy duck made of that material. It is much softer and more durable, but does not hold the wind so well. She has a tank amidships, reaching from keelson to upper deck, which will contain 5,000 gallons of water. With this exception, the ship has a clear hold and between decks from stem to stern. Her ample cabin and other houses are upon the upper deck. Taken for all in all, the *George Griswold* is one of the stanchest and best ships which have overmade her appearance in our waters. The noble mission to which her first voyage is consecrated entitles her to bear the name of one of the most honored, though now departed, shipowners of New-York.

HER CARGO.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, through their agents already mentioned, have purchased 6,250 barrels of flour, at an average cost of about $6 25 per barrel, most of which is already on board.

Besides this they have put in 300 boxes of bacon; 50 barrels of pork, donated; 500 bushels of corn, and 50 barrels of beef, contributed by the Committee of the Corn Exchange.

Eight casks and two barrels of rice, donated by an unknown good Samaritan; and 500 bushels of Corn, given by the "Buffalo Corn Man," whoever that philanthropic dealer in maize may be. The following note accompanied this last gift:

BUFFALO, Dec. 4, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am rejoiced at the outburst in favor of the starving operatives. It seems now that we shall honor State and nation. Inclosed find an order on my correspondent for 500 bushels of corn. May it, with other food, soon be on its way, and reach some suffering family before they are compelled to apply to the "Poorhouse" of their charity, and thus save that pride, the humbling of which bitteth worse than famine.

Respectfully yours,
BUFFALO CORN MAN.

The ship will take from three to four thousand barrels more, which will be put on board as rapidly as possible. She will be ready to sail probably inside of a week.

Persons preferring to contribute any kind of provisions from their stores, instead of making donations in cash, can send such gifts to Pier No. 9 East River, and have them put on board. It is desirable that these contributions should be carted to the pier at the expense of the persons giving them, so that all the cash in the hands of the Committee may be expended in the purchase of other provisions.

The attention of the British Government has been called to the propriety of admitting this shipload of International charity and good will free of all dues at the port of Liverpool. It cannot be doubted that the British Government will gladly acquiesce in this suggestion.

Fatal Affray in Howard-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED—ARREST OF THE OFFENDER, AND AN INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

Early yesterday morning, a man named PATRICK BOYLE, a tailor by occupation, in company with three or four of his friends, entered a disreputable house situated in Howard-street. The parties there partook of several drinks, during which time one of the inmates of the establishment, known by the name of MARY DEMAREST, commenced to annoy BOYLE in various ways, and continued to do so even after he and the friends who were with him, remonstrated with her, and begged her to desist. BOYLE finally became exasperated and told MARY to leave him. This request not being complied with, BOYLE struck her several blows on the face and head, the last of which felled her to the floor. She was taken up insensible, and died soon afterward. Dr. WARNER was immediately called in, but he could do nothing to restore her to conscious life. In the meantime, BOYLE had left the house; but Officer REGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made search for him, and soon found him at a saloon in Grand-street. When taken into custody, he manifested much surprise when told that the woman was dead, and made no effort whatever to escape; on the contrary, he went very willingly to the Station-house with the officer.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and a post-mortem examination, made by Dr. BOYNE, showed that compression of the brain was the cause of death. Considerable testimony was given, and much of it is very conflicting in its nature.

The following is the substance of all that is material in the case:

Frank Duffy, the barkeeper in the place, testified that he was acquainted both with the prisoner and the deceased; that between one and two o'clock on Monday morning the prisoner, with three or four other men, came into the place and called for drinks; that Mary, the deceased, began to annoy the prisoner, and although repeatedly told to desist, she still continued to harrass him in various ways, until finally the prisoner became angry and struck her in the face with the flat of his hand; witness then tried to induce deceased to go away and let him alone; she, however, became very excited, and aimed a violent blow at the head of the prisoner, which he easily dodged, one side, and the force of which carried deceased fairly, striking her face and head upon a hearthstone; witness aided in taking her up in an insensible condition; she was taken up stairs, where she died soon afterward.

Wm. Darcy testified: I am door-keeper at the place, and was there when the difficulty occurred; about half-past one o'clock A. M., Monday morning, I let in four men—the prisoner being one of them; fifteen minutes after I heard a noise in the room where the parties were, which sounded like persons spatting hands, and just previous to this I heard loud conversation; I ran to the door of the rear room on the first floor, when I saw the prisoner strike deceased three times, one blow on the right side of the face, and two on the head; with the last blow she fell on her face to the floor; upon turning her over she was found to be bleeding from the nose and mouth; witness did not see deceased strike prisoner, or strike at him; after he struck her the first blow she turned a little, and then turned back, and faced him; at this moment he struck her again; she could have got away from him after the first blow; but witness did not know whether she could after the second one; not I did not hear any words pass between them; the cause of her falling was his knocking her down; she did not make a pass at him; I know Mr. Duffy, the barkeeper; he had a chance to see all that passed; the last blow was given on the top of the head, and she fell directly forward, and her head struck on a stone hearth.

Emma Brown testified that she saw prisoner strike the deceased three or four times; twice on the left temple; the third time he struck her she fell, and struck her head on the floor, not on the hearthstone.

Henry Jones, a friend of the prisoner, testified that he was present during all the time of the difficulty; he saw no blows struck by either prisoner or deceased; he saw the latter fall with her head upon the hearthstone; she seemed to be in a fit; she foamed at the mouth and had cramps.

At the conclusion of the testimony the case was submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict, "That the deceased woman came to her death by compression of the brain, the result of violence at the hands of PATRICK BOYLE on the 29th of December, 1862."

In answer to the usual questions put to him by Coroner WILDEY, the prisoner stated that he is 28 years of age, was born in Ireland, resides at No. 60 West Seventeenth-street, and is by occupation a tailor. The Coroner then held the accused to bail in the sum of $2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. The deceased was 19 years of age, born in Ireland, and resided at No. 33 Howard-street.

Liberal Donation to the Brooklyn Female Employment Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Female Employment Society, held Dec. 22, the following letter, received by the President, was read:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 17, 1862.

Mrs. N. Luquer, First Directress, and the Board of Management of the Brooklyn Female Employment Society:

RESPECTED FRIENDS: The widow, and the remaining heirs of the personal estate of the late Wm. H. CARY, acting upon the conviction that it was the purpose of the deceased, in the disposal of his estate, had the opportunity of so doing been vouchsafed him, to have given to each of the benevolent and other institutions of our city, as had, in the scope and practical operations of their organization, commended themselves to his favorable regard, another token of his remembrance, from his special bequest fund for the purpose of giving effect to his wishes.

It was one of the peculiar characteristics of the deceased, and one which he was strongly inclined to make prominent as the basis of his charities, that, as far as practicable, they should be made to cooperate in affording the strongest incentives to personal effort, and the encouragement of habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance, on the part of the recipients, firmly believing that in awakening and encouraging this spirit of self-respect and personal endeavor, was to be found the best security to the community against an increasing tendency among the poorer classes to indifference, indolence, and dependence. Heartily concurring in the soundness of his judgment upon this point, and believing that the operations of the Society which you have the honor of representing are substantially based upon this foundation, and are exerting a healthy and elevating influence upon the class of our community for whose particular benefit it has been organized, the widow of the deceased, Mrs. MARIA CARY, and the remaining heirs of his personal estate, have united in donating from this fund, *in his name*, and as a memorial of his sympathy in your efforts, to the Brooklyn Female Employment Society, the sum of $6,000—the only condition of its acceptance being that the principal of said sum be permanently invested in bond, secured by mortgage, upon real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, and the income only arising therefrom applied in defraying the current expenses of the Society.

In handing you, at their request, the inclosed check for that amount, payable to your order, I beg to assure you of my continued personal interest in your Association, and my best wishes for the increase and extension of its means of usefulness.

With sincere respect, yours, very truly,
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM.

The following resolutions were thereupon adopted by the Society:

Resolved, That in accepting this munificent and timely donation, this Society most cordially returns its thanks to Mrs. CARY, and those associated with her in this deed, for their noble generosity and just appreciation of the aim and objects of this institution, as expressed in the letter accompanying the donation; that, while sympathizing with them in their bereavement, by the death of Mr. CARY, the members of this Society congratulate them on the signal and enduring tribute they have rendered to his memory, by giving effect to his wishes and purposes while living, in this and similar other acts of benevolence, and invoke upon them, in large measure, the blessing of Him, who went about doing good, and who has promised to recognize His children's deeds of love and charity to the poor as done to Himself.

Resolved, That the letter of Mr. FROTHINGHAM, inclosing the gift, be entered at length upon the minutes of the Society, and that they be published.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. CARY, and to the remaining heirs of the estate of Wm. H. CARY.

MRS. WM. BROOKS, Secretary.

A Case of Horrible and Unnatural Brutality.

A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS OWN SISTER—INQUISITION BEFORE CORONER RANNEY.

For some weeks past, AUSTIN HENRY and MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, his widowed sister, have occupied apartments in the upper part of premises No. 30 Trinity-place. Both being persons of intemperate habits, they often quarreled, and during their troubles HENRY would beat her in a brutal manner. Last Tuesday evening, while engaged over their cups, they had an angry altercation concerning the right of possession to a bank-book; and after HENRY had struck and badly cut his sister about the face, he dragged her to the top of the stairs, and giving her a violent push, hurled her headlong to the bottom. Not content with this murderous act, he ran down stairs, and, in the most inhuman manner, stamped upon her prostrate form; and when remonstrated with for his brutality, HENRY replied that she was drunk. The woman then being quite insensible, HENRY flung her across his shoulder, with the intention, as he said, of taking her to the Station-house. Other parties then interfered, and conveyed Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN to her room.

Subsequently HENRY becoming alarmed at what he had done left the house, and meeting with Officer REGAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, asked him to go to the house and settle a difficulty between him and his sister about a bank-book and some money. At that time HENRY expressed fears that his sister would not live and wanted the officer to decide to whom the bank-book belonged; saying that his cousin then had possession of it. After hearing some of the facts in the case, Officer REGAN arrested HENRY and took him to the Station-house. The woman, MCLAUGHLIN, was never restored to consciousness, and gradually failed till early yesterday morning when she died. An examination of the rooms where these unfortunate people lived was made, when blood spots were found on the walls, floor and furniture.

Coroner RANNEY on Sunday thoroughly investigated the matter, when the facts as above stated were developed.

Drs. HUNTER and WELSH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. Several contused wounds of the head, face, neck and arms were plainly visible. On removing the scalp, extensive extravasation of blood was discovered. On opening the skull the brain was found to be highly congested, and a clot of about three ounces of blood was found over the region of the left hemisphere of the brain. In the opinion of the medical gentlemen, death was the result of extravasation of blood on the brain, causing compression, which compression was the result of injuries received.

This closed the testimony, and the case being submitted, the jury rendered a verdict, "That the deceased, MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN, came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her brother, AUSTIN HENRY."

The prisoner was then committed to the Tombs for trial. He is 52 years of age, was born in Ireland, and is a laborer by occupation. Deceased was 45 years of age, and also a native of Ireland.

Howard Home for Little Wanderers.

But few persons in the comfortable classes of our City know the great good which this association is doing among the poor. We can, by their report, that they have in charge 450 children; daily attendance over 300. Of the families visited and aided, according to their ability, 73 have no table, 79 sleep on the floor, 44 have neither stove nor fireplace; 126 whose children depend chiefly upon the Mission for food; 149 whose fuel is the cinders gathered from ashboxes; 133 whose poverty is the result of intemperance; 80 where the mothers drink, and 261 are widows. This institution, modest and unpretentious, deserves public sympathy and support. Its office is at No. 27 New Bowery, where Mr. VAN MATRE, the Superintendent, will receive visitors and donations with pleasure.

"Auld Lang Syne" in Stone.

A sculptor, named ROBERT THOMSON, a native of Scotland, feeling a desire to give an expression, in his own peculiar way, to the words of BURNS in "Auld Lang Syne,"

"And here's a hand, my trusty frier', and gie 's a hand o' thine,"

has succeeded in his attempt to the entire satisfaction of his friends and those who have had opportunity to witness his production.

The work, which can now be seen corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, consists of two figures carved out of yellow sandstone, representing two "cronies" taking their "pint stoup" together. One of them, a traveller, is seated on a chair, his hat and bag lying carelessly beside him, while opposite is seated his host, who is welcoming his friend. Each of the men holds in his hand a glass of beer, while a foaming tankard is on the table between them. A dog is near by, and the entire group gives a good idea of Scottish hospitality and of the familiar lines of the plowman poet.

We may add that the work is for sale for the benefit of the artist, and commends itself to the attention of the sons of "Auld Scotia," who may possess the means and the desire to help him by purchasing it.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 23d day of Dec. to the 30th day of Dec., 1862.

Men, 77; Women, 81; Boys, 37; Girls, 28; Total, 223.

Adults, 62; Children, 161; Males, 114; Females, 109.

Colored Persons, 4.

RECAPITULATION.

Alcoholism	4	Premature birth	4
Bones, joints, &c.	4	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	24
Brain and nerves	62	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	26
Generative organs	6	Unknown	5
Heart and blood vessels	28	Urinary organs	6
Lungs, throat, &c.	169	Violence, accidents, &c.	29
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	16		
Total			223

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Dec. 30, 1861	259—Inc. 9
Week ending Dec. 22, 1862—	
From acute diseases	195
From chronic diseases	114
From external causes, &c.	21—330
Week ending Dec. 29, 1862—	
From acute diseases	209
From chronic diseases	116
From external causes, &c.	40—365
Increase this week	35

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Dec. 29, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	37
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	63
Abatements of nuisances under notice	73
Sinks and water-closets cleansed	41
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	280
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	73
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	2
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	3
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	31
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	168
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,500

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A STEAMER CHARTERED FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Dr. MCDOUGALL, the Medical Director of this City, has selected the fine steamer, *Thomas P. Way*, belonging to the Newark line of STEPHEN CRANE & Co., to accommodate the sick and wounded soldiers who may arrive here. She is well suited for this purpose, having been remodeled, and is sufficiently spacious to accommodate comfortably a large number. Arrangements have been made by which the patients will be supplied with all necessary comforts on board, the cooking to be done in the vessel. On the arrival of sick and wounded soldiers by rail or steamer, they will in future be transferred to the *Thomas P. Way* till they are sent to the hospitals destined to receive them.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The vestry of Trinity Church have lately determined to introduce gas into the edifice, candles having heretofore been used with little satisfaction to the officiating clergymen or congregation. Orders have been sent to Coventry, England, for the two standards for the chancel, each of which will be fourteen feet high and provided with forty burners. The interior will be lighted by circles

[illegible] making a total of .... [illegible]

[illegible] Bonds, for interest on said Bonds, payable in [illegible]

Salaries, Urgent Building Officers—for this amount in addition to the appropriations heretofore made .... [illegible]

Salaries, City Courts—for this amount, in addition to the appropriations already made .... [illegible]

Total .... [illegible]

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting Henry McCoy to erect a stand in front of number seventy-three Cortlandt-street.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution that George W. Jenkins be permitted to use and occupy the Tenth-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the same shall be required for public purposes.

Which was adopted.

Resolution that the Street [illegible] directed to communicate to the Board the complete figures of the Canvassers of the November and December elections of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a steam fire engine and tender for the use of Engine Company Number Twelve, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—[illegible]

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Prison Association of New-York for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—[illegible]

Resolution, that Forty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to [illegible]-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, with ordinance therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved to take from the table a veto message of His Honor the Mayor of resolution permitting Frederick Falkland to keep a stand at the Central Park.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Negative—Aldermen Mitchell, Allen—2.

Alderman Boole moved to take from the table a veto message of His Honor the Mayor, of resolution to pay the [illegible] expenses of [illegible] hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Mitchell moved to suspend the rules and orders of the Board, in order to present a preamble and resolutions.

Which was carried.

[illegible] then presented the following:

Whereas, We having heard with deep regret of the death of Adjutant Charles Lacy, of the Fifty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, while gallantly leading his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburgh, on the thirteenth instant, and deeply deploring the loss of one who was ever foremost in fighting for the cause of right and liberty, he having been engaged in every battle fought by the "Army of the Potomac," with but one exception, [illegible] therefore, Be it

Resolved, First—That, deeply sympathizing with the afflicted widow and fatherless children of the departed hero, we do point her to and commend her to the care of Him who ever has a care for the bereaved and afflicted; and

Second—That (should both Boards concur therein) a Committee be appointed to bring his body from its present resting-place on the Fredericksburgh bank of the Rappahannock River, to this City, and that the said Committee be instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral services of the deceased on the arrival of the remains in this City, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

Third—That the sum of ——— dollars be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses incident thereto.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Alderman Boole moved to take from the table a veto message from His Honor the Mayor, of resolution to place lamp-posts in front of number two hundred and thirty-one Broadway.

Which was carried.

The same was then laid on the table.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues, be curbed, guttered, and flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Preamble relative to the management and control of the Central Park, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to take the sole and exclusive control and management of the Central Park of this City; that he adopt the necessary legal measures to obtain the control of the books, papers and documents relating to [illegible]; that he report at an early day the condition of the affairs relating to said park, and how the expenditures in connection therewith may be economized and reduced without interfering with the public enjoyment of any of the advantages of the park; also, that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated to carry this resolution into effect.

Which was laid on the table.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Walsh moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet again to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, thirtieth instant, at four o'clock.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution, that the salaries of the Justices of the Civil Courts be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars each.

Which was laid on the table.

Preamble, reciting that at the recent battle of Fredericksburgh a large number of New-York City soldiers were killed and wounded, and that many will be brought to this City who will require prompt and immediate attention to relieve their wants and sufferings, that cannot be had through the ordinary channels of assistance, with resolution that a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars be appropriated for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who may be brought to this City from the battle-field at Fredericksburgh, and that His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller and City Chamberlain, be constituted a Committee to disburse the money, if necessary, in such a manner as they may deem advisable to carry out the object of this preamble and resolution.

(In Board of Aldermen, December eighteen, pending a motion to strike out the words "the Mayor, Comptroller and City Chamberlain," and insert in lieu thereof the words "Joint Committee on National Affairs," the paper was laid over.)

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for two hundred and fifty dollars in favor of Lawrence O. Goulding, for extra services rendered by him in the City Inspector's Department, in compiling and preparing [illegible] by the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Alderman Walsh moved to amend by inserting the name of M. Carroll for the same amount.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then laid over.

Resolution that Forty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with the Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, [illegible]

Petition of officers of Second Regiment New-York State National Guard for [illegible]

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a message returning, without approval, duplicate resolutions that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand on sidewalk at Franklin Market, on South-street side, as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, December 27, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN:

I return, without my approval, the accompanying duplicate resolutions "that permission be given to Lawrence Fitzgerald to erect a stand on sidewalk at Franklin Market, on South-street side."

My objections are: First. That the sidewalk specified is too great a thoroughfare to admit of such a stand being kept thereon. Second. The occupants of the market basement adjoining the sidewalk objects to the stand. He is a tenant of the City, paying two thousand dollars per annum rent, and claims that the stand would injure his business. Lastly, I am opposed to the erection of any stands on the market sidewalk, as creating an unfair competition against the business of our own tenants.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table ten days, directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and published in one or more papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry McCoy to erect a stand in front of number seventy-three Cortlandt-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hogan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the house of Engine Company number Thirty-three repainted at an expense not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by the Common Council, November four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in favor of advertising for proposals for building a new second-class engine, for Engine Company Number Sixteen, be amended by striking out the words "a new second-class engine," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words "a new steam fire-engine;" also, striking out the words "Engine Company Number Twenty-eight" and inserting the words "Hose Company Number Twenty-one," in lieu thereof.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Lent, Ross, The President—5.

By Councilman Brice—

Whereas, Owing to the large increase of the German population in this City, it is apparent that some action is necessary to inform the readers of the German papers of the proceedings of the Corporation, in all that so affecting the interests of our citizens; and

Whereas, It is universally conceded that the *New-York Democrat* has a larger circulation than any of the German newspapers throughout this City and county, and is consequently more extensively read, and affords the best medium; and

Whereas, The above-named newspaper has had only a part of the Corporation advertising since the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the said newspaper having increased its circulation full three-fold since that time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the *New-York Democrat* be and is hereby designated as one of the Corporation papers of the City of New-York, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be and is hereby directed to cause to be published in said paper all concurrent resolutions, ordinances and laws, together with the proceedings of both Boards of the Common Council, and the several Executive departments; and all the public places of the Corporation be and are hereby directed to cause to be published in the said *New-York Democrat* all advertisements and other matters required under law, to be published under their direction—provided, however, that the compensation to the publisher of the said *New-York Democrat* for such service shall not exceed the regular rates of advertisement of said paper, and that all the resolutions and ordinances of the Common Council conflicting with the terms and provisions of this resolution are hereby annulled, repealed and rescinded.

Councilman Jones moved that the preamble and resolution be placed on file.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilman Jones—1.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Hayes, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Keech, Stevenson, The President—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

And the same was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Broadway, between Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets, with the Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry E. Montgomery, Pastor of the Church of the Incarnation, to enable him to pay an assessment of two hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, levied against said church for the paving of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, with Belgian pavement, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, being amount paid for him for excess of inspection fees for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, and charge the amount to account of City Contingencies.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that Hannah Lahan be permitted to keep a fruit stand on sidewalk in front of store number seventy-seven Cortlandt street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Assessments, concurring to remit assessment against Henry Kincke, and others.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, that two gas lamps be placed in front of the [illegible] Baptist Church in Forty-second-street, south side, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Board, with resolution that the resolution and ordinance of October twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, directing a well to be dug and a pump placed therein, in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be and they are hereby amended, by striking out the words "Street Commissioner," and inserting in place thereof the words "Croton Aqueduct Department."

(By Board of Aldermen, resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the "Managers of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen in the City of New-York and its vicinity," for the sum of two thousand dollars, and charge the same to account of donations.

Petition of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for a donation, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children, for the sum of one thousand dollars as a donation, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the sum of seven hundred and ninety dollars be donated to the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to enable the Society to pay taxes and assessments against their property in Fifty-fourth-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth-street, for said amount, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

Resolution that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, the salaries of the Deputy Register and Clerk of the Aqueduct Board, and Chief Clerk of the Register, to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars per annum. (with vote of His Honor the Mayor.)

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-seven, adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

Councilman Ross moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Babcock, Brice—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Snyder, Long—13.

Councilman Hogan moved that the same be laid over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, the President, Snyder, Brice—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, [illegible] Webster, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Long—13.

The question being put on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton, Ross, Stevenson, the President—6.

Preamble reciting the death of Major William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, &c., with resolutions: First, that the Common Council and people of the City of New-York tender to the widow, family and friends of Major William Horgan their condolence in this their melancholy bereavement; second, that in token of our high appreciation of the merits of Major Horgan, as a soldier and citizen, the Committee on National Affairs be directed to make arrangements for and take charge of his funeral, at the expense of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York; and, third, that the Common Council be requested to attend the funeral of Major Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Frederick Falkland to put up a refreshment stand on the southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-second-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(In Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine, adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

The question being put on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

The same was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Snyder—6.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of $300 in favor of each of the regular reporters of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards; the warrants to be drawn on certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto.

(In the Board of Aldermen, December twenty-nine adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

The question being put on concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

The same was carried by the following, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—6.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a steam fire engine and tender for the use of Engine Company Number Twelve, the same to be done forthwith.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Barney was here called to the Chair.

Resolution, that permission be granted to George W. Jenkins to use and occupy all that portion of the Tenth-avenue, included and lying between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the said avenue shall be required for public purposes, or until such avenue, between the points above indicated, shall have been ordered regulated and graded by the Common Council.

Councilman Hazleton moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution be concurred in.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "at an annual rent of one hundred dollars."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "and that said grant be advertised in accordance with the provisions of the charter."

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—10.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Councilman Jones moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Repper, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—8.

Negative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Councilman Gedney moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "or during the pleasure of the Common Council."

Which the President pro tem. decided to be lost.

Councilman Hogan appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock—8.

Councilman Jones here presented the following protest, viz.:

I hereby protest against the passage of a resolution giving George W. Jenkins the privilege of occupying a space of ground on the Tenth-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, as the same is in conflict with the Charter, as the Charter provides that all franchises and public property shall be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following, viz.: "This privilege to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council."

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Brice, Long—18.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder—4.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said resolution be further amended by striking out the words following, viz.: "Until the said avenue shall be required for public purposes, or until such avenue, between the points above indicated, shall have been ordered regulated and graded by the Common Council."

Councilman Hogan moved as an amendment to the amendment to strike from the resolution all after the word "resolved."

Which was lost.

And the amendment, as proposed by Councilman Stevenson, was also lost.

Councilman Jones moved to further amend the resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved to further amend the resolution by striking therefrom all after the words "George W. Jenkins."

Which was lost.

Councilman Jones moved to further amend said resolution by striking therefrom the name of George W. Jenkins, and inserting in lieu thereof the name of John Smith.

Councilman Keech demanding a division of the question.

The question was put on the first part of said resolution, viz.: to strike out the name of George W. Jenkins.

Which was lost.

Councilman Stevenson moved to further amend by striking out the name of George W. Jenkins and inserting in lieu thereof the name of John Brown, Jr.

Which was lost.

The President pro tem. stated the question to be on adopting such resolution as amended.

Councilman Hazleton moved the previous question.

Councilman Jones moved that the motion for the previous question be laid upon the table.

Councilman Hogan raised the point of order that the motion for the previous question could not be entertained, the member making the same not being in his seat.

The President pro tem. decided the point of order not to be well taken.

Councilman Hogan appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President pro tem. put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Stevenson—3.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion to lay the motion for the previous question on the table.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Jones, Ryan—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be on the motion for the previous question, and put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Ryan, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President—8.

The President pro tem. then stated the question to be in the main question, viz.: in the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Lent, Ross, Stevenson—5.

REPORTS AGAIN RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of paving Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenue, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Healy moved that the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department be discharged from the further consideration, from Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Michael Milroy to open the street in front of numbers twelve and thirteen Essex-street, for the purpose of connecting a six-inch drain pipe with sewer opposite the above-named premises, at his own expense, to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried.

And the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting such resolution was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Negative—Councilman Lent—1.

Councilman Miller moved that when this Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Tuesday, thirtieth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John V. Green, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for loss of horse and harness, caused by the breaking down of the pier at the foot of Stanton-street, on the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report from Board of Aldermen of Special Committee appointed to receive the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Leland, Whitcomb & Co., proprietors of St. Nicholas Hotel, for the sum of one thousand and six dollars for dinner furnished to the Twelfth Regiment, New-York National Guard, on their return home from Harper's Ferry; also, in favor of Benj. F. Brady for the sum of thirty-five dollars for engrossing resolution; also, in favor of Jas. Young for the sum of twenty dollars for painting; also, in favor of Mr. Grafulla, leader of Shelton's Band, for music, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that said report be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hazleton moved that said report be laid over.

Which was lost.

And the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Hazleton—3.

Councilman Stevenson moved to take up the report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, appointing certain parties Commissioners of Deeds (with veto message of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was carried.

And the same was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Ryan, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Healy, Jones, Gross, Lent, Babcock—6.

Councilman Desmond moved to take up the resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place the fire telegraph in the house of Hook and Ladder Company Number Twelve and Hose Company Number Seven, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor (with veto message of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was carried.

Councilman Desmond moved that the same be adopted, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Jones, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President—8.

Councilman Healy moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Tuesday, the thirtieth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 4643, 4649, 4651, 4655, 4659, 4665, 4667, 4669, 4673, 4675, 4677, 4679, 4687, 4689, 4695, 4697, 4703, 4705, 4707, 4709, 4711, 4715, 4717, 4719, 4721, 4725, 4727, 4729, 4733, 4737. *Part II.*—Nos. 5022, 5024, 5026, 5028, 5030, 5036, 5040, 5046, 5050, 5052, 5054, 5056, 5060, 5064, 5074, 5076, 5082, 5090, 5092, 5094, 5096, 5100, 5102, 5108, 5112, 5118, 5122, 5124, 5126, 5128, 5130. *Part III.*—Nos. 5136, 6062.

Canal Collectors—May They be Appointed Elsewhere than on the Line of the Canals.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Whitlock vs. Benton, Auditor.—In this case, the Court below held that the authority given to the Canal Board to appoint Collectors of Tolls is not limited by any provision respecting the place where the persons appointed shall reside or have their office.

This branch of the Court now affirm that judgment, the Court, per BARNARD J., holding, that it is in accordance with the plain and obvious import of the statute.

In the course of the opinion the Court says: A large number of canal boats come to New-York direct from, and go from, New-York direct to various points on the canals without breaking bulk. In view of this, and having regard for the interest of the State, the Canal Board have authorized clearances to and from the City, and have made tolls collectable at the City, and to provide for the proper collection of tolls and the granting of clearances in such cases, it is necessary that there should be a collector at the City of New-York. Various regulations of the Board show this. If it be argued that the power to appoint a collector of tolls, to have an office in a particular place depends upon the fact as to whether there are any tolls to be legally collected there, on the ground that if there are no tolls to be lawfully collected in a particular place, there can be no collector for them appointed for that place—assuming this to be so, then the converse of the proposition, viz.: that if there are tolls to be collected in a particular place, then that the Board have power to appoint a collector in that place, must be true, also. Now, in the City of New-York, there are tolls to be collected, according to the regulations of the Board, which regulations do not, so far as we are aware, contravene any statute. As to the second ground: upon the examination of the provisions referred to, and various others, we do not find an inconsistency to exist to such an extent as to materially interfere with there being a Collector, having his office in the City of New-York. The duties of the Acting Commissioner are to be assigned by the Board; there is no difficulty in specifically assigning the overseeing of the office in the City of New-York to a particular Commissioner, and his certificate would be sufficient for the payment of office-rent, &c. The statute, so far as we can discover, does not prohibit the collection of tolls at places other than on the line of the canals. The regulations passed by the Board show that they have devised a mode for enforcing the collection of tolls in the City of New-York which is perfectly legal. There may possibly be some duties to be performed by a Collector having his office on the line of the canal, which could not arise in the City of New-York, so there may some duties arise at an office on the line which could not arise at another. This circumstance, however, certainly would not detract from the power to appoint a Collector, to have his office at a place where some of the duties of a Collector were to be performed.

The case has been before stated in the TIMES.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Doty vs. Collins.—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Margaret Gaudes vs. John Gaudes.—Counsel fee of $75 allowed. Motion for alimony denied.

Anna C. Smith vs. John Smith.—Motion for alimony and allowance denied.

Caroline Smith vs. Samuel B. Smith.—Counsel fee of $50 allowed and motion for alimony denied.

Sherwood vs. Barlow and others.—Allowance of 5 per cent. ordered.

Decoe vs. Austin et al.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Teitner.—Reference ordered to take proof, etc., and to report with opinion.

Mills vs. Potter et al.—Injunction dissolved, $10 costs.

Buller vs. Dinges et. al.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Van Wart et al. vs. Prine.—Settled.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Dave vs. Whitney et al.—Judgment for defendants, dismissing the complaint, with costs. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Hall vs. Ely.—Motion for stay of proceedings denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Leviseu vs. Kahn.—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 29, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	102½	500 Erie R. Pref.	95½
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. ½ y'rly.	100½	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 do. b30	[illegible]
7,000 U. S. Dem. N's.	127½	700 Hudson River R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ky. State 6s	[illegible]	100 do. b10	[illegible]
2,000 Ill. War Loan	105	1000 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	70	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	100 do. b30	[illegible]
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	110	240 Harlem R. Pref.	54½
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	110½	100 do.	[illegible]
4,000 Harlem R. 2d M.	105	100 do.	[illegible]
3,000 Mich. Sou. 2d Mg.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
7,000 Harlem R. 1st M.	108	200 do. s10	54½
[illegible] Mich. So. S. F.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd.	12	332 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	400 Michigan Central R.	[illegible]
2,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Mtg.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
15,000 Chi. & N.W. Ac. Bd	[illegible]	50 do. b10	[illegible]
1,000 do.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
50,000 Chi. & N.W. 2d M	[illegible]	700 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	43½
3,000 D. L. & W. 1st bd.	115	100 do. b10	43½
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	100	100 do. b60	43
[illegible] Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	600 do.	[illegible]
500 do.	[illegible]	100 do. b30	43½
[illegible] P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	110½	300 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	111	300 do. b3	43½
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]	10 M. So. & N. I. G. St.	[illegible]
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d M.	72½	250 do.	[illegible]
3,000 M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	100½	250 Ill. Central R. S.	79½
1,000 Dec. M. & T. 1st m	100	250 do.	[illegible]
60,000 Amer. Gold	133	1200 Clev. & Pitt. R.	51
25,000 do. b30	133	100 do.	[illegible]
50,000 do. s10	131½	100 do. s30	[illegible]
75,000 do.	131½	100 do. b30	51
200 Del. & H. Cn. Co.	119	500 do. b3	51
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	[illegible]
64 Penn. Coal Co.	118½	350 do.	81½
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	13	200 do. s10	81½
20 Manhattan Gas Co.	200	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	75
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	[illegible]	200 do. s10	75½
150 do. s10	134	1450 do.	76
100 do. s10	134½	300 do. s10	76
100 do.	134½	1600 do.	76
50 do. s10	134½	200 do. b30	76½
100 do. s10	134½	400 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	83½
100 do. s3	134½	100 do. s10	83½
5 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
420 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	104½	30 Chic. B. & Q. R.	90
250 do.	[illegible]	200 Mil. & P. Du C. R.	[illegible]
100 do.	104½	10 do.	[illegible]
25 Erie Railway	63½	50 Alt. & T. H. R.	[illegible]
2000 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
700 do.	63½	50 Alt. & T. H. R. pf.	[illegible]
2000 do.	[illegible]	5 do.	[illegible]
125 M. & P. Du Chi. pf.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	97	1200 Erie Railway	64½
1,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do. s30	64½
26,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	102½	100 do. b15	64½
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
13,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	[illegible]	1000 do.	64½
12,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	[illegible]	100 Erie R. Pref.	95
5,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. D. Ns	[illegible]	100 do. s10	96
5,000 do. b10	127½	350 Hudson R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
17,000 Mo. State 6s	53	300 do.	75½
1,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	250 Harlem R.	[illegible]
6,000 Mo. St. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	[illegible]	200 do. b15	[illegible]
15,000 do.	[illegible]	500 Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
2,000 A. & T. H. Inc. Bds.	[illegible]	100 Mich. Central R. s30	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	250 do.	[illegible]
3,000 Mich. S. 2d m.	[illegible]	250 do.	[illegible]
5,000 C. & N. W. Aml. Bs	[illegible]	100 do. b30	[illegible]
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
5,000 P., F. W. 3d. M.	[illegible]	50 do. b30	[illegible]
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	1000 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	[illegible]
3,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pref.	[illegible]	100 do. s30	[illegible]
5,000 Mich. So. S. F.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 Hud. R. Con. B.	97	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
11,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th m.	[illegible]	25 Panama R. ex div.	[illegible]
20 B'k of Com. ex div	[illegible]	500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	79½
60,000 Amer. Gold	[illegible]	100 do. b10	80
10,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do. b30	132½	700 Clev. & Pitts. R.	51½
10,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do. s10	51½
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	13	100 do. b30	51½
100 do.	[illegible]	500 Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]
10 Del. & H. Can. Co.	118½	350 Clev. & Tol. R.	76½
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
10 do.	136	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	83½
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
50 do.	[illegible]	100 Alt. & T. Haute R.	30
100 do.	[illegible]	200 Chi. Bur. & Quincy	[illegible]
100 do. s10	[illegible]	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	104½	10 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
470 do.	[illegible]	20 do.	[illegible]
200 do.	104½	15 Tol., Wab. & W. R.	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$24,000 Trea. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	101½	100 Hudson River R. s60	75½
30,000 Amer. Gold	132½	100 do.	75
40,000 do.	132½	600 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
15,000 U. S. O. N.	[illegible]	250 Michigan Cent. R.	[illegible]
3,000 U. S. 6s, 1 year C.	[illegible]	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
80 Pac. Mail S. Co.	135½	100 do.	[illegible]
200 do.	135½	500 Ill. C. R. Scrip	79½
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	51
200 do.	104½	700 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	51
1500 Erie Railway	64½	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]
100 do.	64½	900 Gal. & Chic. R.	81½
500 Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	76½
50 do.	96½		
460 Chic. & R. Is. R.	83½		
100 do.	83½		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$8,000 Debt Certif.	96½	300 M. Southern R.	44½
62,000 Amer. Gold	132½	250 do.	44½
50,000 U. S. D. N's	127½	400 M. So. Guar. Stock	84½
100 Cumb. Coal Prf.	13½	400 do.	84½

200 Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	100 Ill. Central R.	[illegible]
100 do.	135½	200 do. b30	[illegible]
50 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	136	100 do.	[illegible]
500 do. b30	136	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]
500 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
300 Erie Railway	64½	100 Chi. & Rock Island R.	[illegible]
1000 do.	[illegible]	100 Alt. & T. Haute R.	[illegible]
100 do. s30	64½	200 do.	[illegible]
500 Harlem R.	[illegible]	200 Al. & Ter. H. Pref.	[illegible]
200 do.	[illegible]	25 P., Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 20:

Decrease in Loans	$208,930
Increase in Specie	226,871
Decrease in Circulation	31,620
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	368,728

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Dec. 28, 1861.	Dec. 27, 1862.	Dec. 20, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	154,756,816	173,644,669	173,853,599
Specie	29,357,212	35,780,897	35,554,026
Circulation	8,439,453	9,858,369	9,889,625
Gross Deposits	124,701,436	188,415,567	188,237,928
Exchanged	18,229,317	33,222,358	33,302,627
Undrawn	116,472,921	155,193,229	154,824,501
In Sub-Treasury	3,896,100	8,128,130	[illegible]

The Bank return this afternoon shows unusual steadiness in the movement. The stock of Gold in Bank and in the Sub-Treasury continues at about the aggregate total of $43,000,000.

There was renewed buoyancy on the Stock Exchange this forenoon. The spirit of speculation was more rampant on the Railroad list than on Saturday. The business was again very large, and prices on the advance. The firm temper of the market was not generally anticipated from the news of yesterday in regard to the depredations of the *Alabama*, and the non-receipt of the usual Gold remittance from California. A decided weakness if not a considerable fall in Pacific Mail shares might reasonably have been looked for on such advices, especially after the recent great rise of 15 ₩ cent. But the reverse is shown on the sales of the day, which closed even higher than on Saturday. The speculation in the shares of the Erie, Central, Michigan Southern, Toledo and Hudson River roads, was renewed, under large orders, at the early session of the Old Board, and a corresponding demand at the Public Board, at 1 o'clock, and later in the day the course of prices continued upward, with increased excitement among buyers. The Railway Mortgages were again firm, and the Border State Stocks steady. The Government securities are about the same as on Saturday, but still neglected by speculation, except One-Year Certificates, which are in demand at 96¾@96⅞ ₩ cent. The 6 ₩ cent. Stocks and 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds, continue depressed, on the mere apprehension—groundless, as far as we are able to know, after very careful inquiry—that the Secretary of the Treasury will attempt to borrow Money in this market in advance of the legislation of Congress on the general subject of Loans and Currency. No effort of the sort has been suggested to the Assistant Treasurer in this City from Washington, and it is known that the exigencies of the Department are no pressing as to require it, even if practicable under existing circumstances—which it is not.

Late in the afternoon the general market was still buoyant in demand, and on the advance in prices. The difference since Saturday in the Railway Shares is from 1 to 2 ₩ cent. Gold cost, after rising to 133 ₩ cent. in the morning, fell back to 132¼ ₩ cent. Exchange on London, 146@146½. Money 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and easy in supply on temporary loan to the Brokers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 6s, 1881	102½	102¾	Harlem	33	34½
Treas. 7.30 ₩ ct.	101½	101¾	Harlem Pref.	56	55¼
U.S. Notes C. B.	127	127½	Mich. Central	95	95½
Gold Coin	132½	132¾	Mich. Southern	43½	44½
N. Y. Central	104	104¼	Mich. Guarant'd.	83½	84½
Erie	63½	64½	Illinois Central	79½	79¾
Erie Preferred	95½	95¾	Pittsburgh	51½	51½
Hudson	75	75½	Galena cx. d.	80¾	81½
Pacific Mail	135½	136	Toledo	74¾	76½
Panama	170	165xd	Rock Island	82½	83½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	102	Bank of N. America	100
Manhattan	130	Irving	75
Merchants'	[illegible]	Metropolitan, (ex div.)	101
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
Union	105	Corn Exchange	101½
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Continental, (ex div.)	[illegible]
State of New-York	95	St. Nicholas	95
American Exchange	95½	Commonwealth	95
Bank of the Republic	98	Importers' & Traders'	103½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	111½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	St. L., Alt. & T. H. 1sts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	110	T. H. & A. seconds pref.	86
Erie seconds, '79	116	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	57
Erie thirds, '83	108	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	60
Erie fourths, '80	102	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	90
Erie fifths, '88	97½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	63½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	96	Chi. & N. W. seconds	34½
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	80
Hudson seconds s.f., '85	110½	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Hudson thirds, '75	105	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	109
Hudson Con., '67	96	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99½
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	107	Tol. & Wab. seconds	82
Harlem seconds, '68	104½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	100
Harlem thirds, '68	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	104½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., '69–'72	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	95½
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	116½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	72½
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	119	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	105
Mich. So. 2 ₩ c. 2ds	93½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	105
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	34½

The transfers of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Company, will close at the United States Trust Office, on Saturday, Jan. 3, to reopen on the 15th January. The usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₩ cent., will probably be announced in a few days. The business of the Road for the six months has been unusually prosperous.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 27.	LOANS. Dec. 20.	SPECIE. Dec. 27.	SPECIE. Dec. 20.
Bk. of New-York	6,076,040	[illegible]	1,785,432	1,720,186
Manhattan Co.	6,178,386	6,282,221	2,352,047	1,265,880
Merchants' Bank	7,128,690	7,230,283	1,237,951	1,312,430
Mechanics' Bank	4,757,742	4,761,891	739,163	770,316
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	10,037,845	9,460,093	2,340,408	2,368,511
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	2,605,684	2,464,643	155,771	155,864
Fulton Bank	1,916,041	1,925,141	310,739	305,155
Chemical Bank	3,121,232	3,150,314	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	2,423,995	2,434,029	404,119	402,853
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,640,895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk	2,476,058	2,494,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	1,569,291	1,517,273	167,176	186,019
Bank of Republic	4,719,350	4,572,744	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N. Am.	2,783,863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	2,180,643	2,201,022	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk	10,572,398	[illegible]	1,482,417	[illegible]
Citizen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,070,600	3,056,459	225,656	224,200
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	4,076,105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commw'th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	1,329,830	1,347,124	414,032	327,414
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Trad's Bk	3,473,546	[illegible]	[illegible]	432,050
Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,354,016	3,150,557
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,261,760	1,241,912	149,512	175,179
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,307	19,989
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,436,029	1,375,914	100,103	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,592	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,108	30,107
N. Y. County Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	173,644,669	173,853,599	35,780,897	35,554,026
	Decrease	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 27.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 20.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 27.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 20.
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	75,284	75,480	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	287,068	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Exchange Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,141,038	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N. Am.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commw'th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imp. & Trad's Bk	217,300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	109,112	[illegible]	311,778	[illegible]
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	195,734	[illegible]	237,971	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	149,013	[illegible]	585,260	540,949
N. Y. County Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	9,858,369	9,889,625	155,193,229	154,824,501
	Decrease	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 29, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 10,716 bbls. Flour, 11 bbls. and 560 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Corn, 350 bushels Rye, 480 bushels Barley, 4,480 bushels Malt, 8,376 bushels Oats, [illegible] pkgs. Provisions, and 510 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots and $9 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, 2,000 bags Rio, part at [illegible] ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand, and is buoyant at 67c.@67½c. for Middlings, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, and prices have advanced slightly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 11,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 75@$5 95; poor to choice extra State at $6 05@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at [illegible]; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 75	@$5 95
Extra State	6 05	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 70	@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15	@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 70	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 40	@ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour is improving; sales of 1,500 bbls., at $6 75@$7 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 20@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, at rather firmer rates; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6 20@$8 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 50@$5 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 30 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after, at rising prices. Sales, since our last, of 82,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 38@$1 42; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 44; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 38@$1 38; Milwaukee Club at $1 27@$1 35; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 30, and Amber State at $1 47@$1 48½ ₩ bush. Corn continues in good request at uniform prices. Sales, since our last, 36,000 bushels at 76c.@80c. for shipping Mixed Western; 75c.@79c. for Eastern Mixed; 60c.@64c. for unsound; 81c.@82c. for yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 93c.@96c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canada at 66c.@70c.; Western at 69c.@71c., and State at 70c.@71c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at $1 30@$1 40 ₩ bushel. Sales, 1,500 bushels.

HAY—North River continues in active request, up to 95c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New Crop are in fair demand, at from 18c.@25c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Have been inactive, and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales, 600 bbls. New-Orleans, at 38c.@45c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, sales having been made of 3,400 bbls., at $13 25@$14 25 for Mess, and $11 62½@$12 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Government contracts were awarded on the following terms: 13,000 bbls. Prime Mess at $15 95@$16 66, and 31,500 bbls. Old Mess, at $15 45@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in fair demand at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb.; sales, 1,400 boxes. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet at former rates; sales, since our last, 150 bbls. at $12@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $23@$26 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $13@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in limited request at 15c.@25c. for poor to choice Western, and [illegible] for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 9½c.@12c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, 370 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@11c., and Cuba at 9c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 50,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 38½c.@39c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Limited engagements were effected to-day. For Liverpool—150 bbls. Flour, 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 26,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at [illegible] ₩ bushel; 7,500 bushels Corn, in bags, at 8d. ₩ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon and 15 tons Clover Seed, at 22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—600 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For Glasgow—7,000 bushels Wheat on private terms, and 50 pkgs. Provisions, at 30s. ₩ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Dec. 10.	Glasgow	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17.	Southampton	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 18.	Liverpool	Portland.
Persia	Dec. 20.	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 20.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 27.	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31.	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 31.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Jan. 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11.	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Dec. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Jan. 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3.	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Jan. 3.	Portland	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7.	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10.	New-York	Glasgow.
Etna	Jan. 10.	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10.	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Jan. 14.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 14.	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17.	New-York	Southampton.
Africa	Jan. 21.	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24.	New-York	Southampton.
China	Jan. 28.	New-York	Liverpool.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

$150,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,

NO. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City,

FOR CASH.

Consisting of ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush. MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All goods warranted.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c.—cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 20 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. You will save money.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CHEAP HORSE FEED.

CARROTS, CARROTS, CARROTS.

87½ cents per barrel. Boat *Babcock*, foot of Stanton-st., East River.

RIFLED CANNON FOR SALE.

A few steel cannon, 4 1-10-inch bore, most approved pattern, adjusted with Day & Bitner's patent cushion breech and barrel. These guns will perforate 5-inch iron armor, and throw their shot from 4 to 5 miles with accuracy. Apply at No. 131 East 33d-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE IRISH AMBASSADOR—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY—FORBUSH'S FROLIC.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLOODGATE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

BARNUM'S HIPPIKLUB—COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN, every hour. DREESBACH'S Performing Roses, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE MAGIC AND LOGE-CHEN.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—LUCRESIA BORGIA.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. 659 Broadway)—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

BROOKLYN ARENA—NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Cabinet Saloon)—LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS. (Camille.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $6 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	3 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our reports of Gen. BANKS' operations yesterday, left his Mississippi River Expedition at Baton Rouge, about to advance against the rebel position at Port Hudson, fifteen miles above. We now have the important intelligence, by way of Memphis and Cairo, that Port Hudson was immediately captured, but whether any fighting was necessary to accomplish it does not appear. We judge not, however, from the fact that the capture is announced in the Vicksburgh *Whig*, of the 18th inst., while the date of our correspondence from Baton Rouge is the 17th. The place was, doubtless, evacuated by the rebels. Our dispatch this morning also makes the announcement that the expedition at last accounts was only twelve miles below Vicksburgh. Some of the Western correspondents insist that Vicksburgh has been evacuated by the rebels, and it will be remembered that a rumor to that effect prevailed in New-Orleans at the date of our latest letters from there. If so, the first work of Gen. BANKS' Expedition is easily accomplished, and the Mississippi River is once more open to navigation throughout its entire navigable extent.

Gen. GRANT, it is now positively stated, has fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie River,—the main body of his army having reached Holly Springs several days ago. It is now supposed that he will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction and establish his base of supplies at Memphis.

We have further reports of the operations of MORGAN with his guerrillas in Kentucky, some of which must be received with caution, as they are discredited at headquarters in Louisville. One report is that he, on Saturday, with 2,800 men, attacked a small force of National troops at Elizabethtown, probably capturing them. Another is that he, on Sunday, destroyed the trestlework on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Muldraugh's Hill, capturing six hundred National soldiers stationed there. No official report of this transaction had been received at last accounts, but its correctness was affirmed by other parties. This, of course, cuts off railroad communication with Nashville again.

The *Chicago Journal* gives the following interesting information regarding the dispositions of the various detachments of the Federal forces in the vicinity where the rebels have recently been operating:—Col. MURPHY, of the Eighth Wisconsin, was in command of the post at Holly Springs, and his force consisted of the Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Regiments, the Second Illinois Cavalry, and no artillery. Col. MURPHY was tried by Court-martial some weeks ago, for evacuating Iuka, and abandoning public stores. The Court acquitted him, but Gen. ROSECRANS, then in command in that vicinity, in reviewing the report of the Court, took exceptions to its verdict, and censured the Colonel severely for his conduct. At Coldwater, five miles this side of Holly Springs, the Ninetieth Illinois (Col. O'MEARA'S Irish Regiment) has been on duty, and fears are entertained that the enemy have also captured them. At Waterford, eight miles south of Holly Springs, two other new Illinois regiments were stationed, but we can't know their names. Gen. MCARTHUR, with his Division, was at Abbeville, twenty-two miles south of Holly Springs, and probably, on hearing of the rebel raid, immediately marched to the relief of Holly Springs. At Grand Junction, twenty-five miles north of Holly Springs, Lieut.-Col. MCDOWELL, of the Michigan Fifteenth, was in command of two regiments, one from Illinois and his own. At Jackson, Tenn., Gen. JERRY SULLIVAN, of Indiana, is in command. At Corinth, Gen. DODGE, of Iowa, is commandant, and that place is now deemed stronger against an attack from the enemy than ever before.

STUART and his rebel raiders have really got the worst of it for once. He, on Sunday night, with a force estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made an attempt to capture a dépôt of stores at Fairfax Court-house, but without success. Gen. STOUGHTON, being apprised of his approach, made his dispositions to meet him, and STUART was greeted on his appearance in the vicinity, by a volley of musketry from a party of our men in ambush, followed by a few shells from a battery planted for the purpose. The last heard of the rebels they were retreating through Vienna, closely pursued by Col. WEDDIGEN'S Cavalry Brigade.

There was great excitement at Alexandria, on Sunday evening, growing out of the exaggerated reports brought to that place by frightened teamsters and others, regarding the movements of the rebel cavalry at Dumfries and Occoquan. The rebels were reported to have approached within twelve miles of the city. The truth of the affair at Dumfries, however, was given in our special dispatch from Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters yesterday.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says: "Washington is this forenoon replete with rumors that the rebels have reoccupied Winchester, Va., from which they retired a day or two since, on the approach of a small Union force under Col. KENYE. We presume this is likely to be so, as there was nothing in its occupation by Col. KENYE that indicated the purpose on his part, or that of the officer commanding our main body of troops, to hold the town at this time. So we think it not unlikely that having reconnoitered the country around the town, Col. K. promptly fell back towards Harper's Ferry.

A dispatch from headquarters says, that notwithstanding the presence of our gunboats in the Rappahannock, the enemy has of late procured large supplies of cattle, horses and forage from the Peninsula counties. Last week Gen. PLEASANTON captured 150 head of cattle which had been thus collected, *en route* for Leeds. An officer of LONGSTREET'S Staff, who had crossed into King George County, for the purpose of getting married, was taken by Gen. PLEASANTON. His two groomsmen escaped. The citizens of the Peninsula state that they have lost 10,000 contrabands since the beginning of the war.

Under date of Pilot Knob, Dec. 24, Col. J. B. GRAY telegraphs: "Col. LUNDEAN has just returned from his scout. He drove a gang of guerrillas into the hands of another scout from Rolla, who killed ten of them, among them some of the worst characters in the country. He also found and broke up the rebel mail line between St. Louis and Little Rock."

Gen. HERRON telegraphs to headquarters at St. Louis that among the killed and wounded at Prairie Grove was Lieut.-Col. CHAPPELL, of St. Louis County, Mo. He belonged to Col. SHEIR'S Regiment.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states, that Gen. MCCLELLAN has received orders from Washington to make this City his headquarters. Two or three high officers, within a day or two past, are said to have been instructed to report to him preliminary to their joining Gen. BURNSIDE.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Etna*, which passed Cape Race on Saturday, we have advices from Europe four days later than were received by the *Europa*. The President's Message was generally commented upon by the English Press. It is mainly discussed in relation to his scheme to liberate the slaves, which is regarded as impracticable. It was reported that the United States steamer *Tuscarora* had overhauled the steamer *Thistle*, when leaving Madeira for Nassau, and that the British war steamer *Leopard* tried to stop her afterward, to learn what the *Tuscarora* had done, but the *Thistle* would not stop. SLIDELL is said to have had another interview with the French Emperor. DROUYN DE L'HUYS and PERSIGNY, it is understood, favor the South. The Liverpool cotton market was dull. Breadstuffs were firmer, but Provisions were still tending downward. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92¾ for money.

On Wednesday last, the 24th inst., the State Department received a dispatch from our Minister at Japan, dated Nov. 22, ult. It came to San Francisco by the first vessel of a new steamship line between Japan and that port, and left San Francisco on the 3rd, to reach here on the 24th inst.

The Board of Aldermen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The election of C. W. BIDLEY, as Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department for the Harlem District, was approved. The Comptroller sent in a communication stating that in adjusting his accounts for the year, the following appropriations appear not to be wanting: Balance of interest on Volunteers' Family Aid Fund bonds, $18,536 73; interest on Union Defence Fund bonds, $26,867; salary of Messenger to Unsafe Building Commission, $800; deficiences of salaries, $933 33—total, $47,137 06, which can be met by the balance in the General Fund, if the appropriations shall be made. The paper was laid over. The balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday was reported to be $2,320,951 02. The communication from the Central Park Commission, sent in on last Saturday, was presented from Committee and laid on the table. Mr. FROMENT'S resolution to appropriate $5,000 for the relief of the Fredericksburgh wounded who may arrive here, was taken up and referred to the Committee on National Affairs. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M., to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Croton Board to $5,000 per annum, and to increase three or four salaries of subordinate officers in that department, came up, and met with strenuous opposition from Mr. JONES. After some discussion, the Board concurred in overruling the veto. Subsequently, the Mayor's veto of the appointment of 162 Commissioners of Deeds was taken up and overruled. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

There were, during the past week, 366 deaths in this city and county, including 79 men, 77 women, 95 boys, 104 girls, 167 adults, 199 children, 172 males, 194 females, and 4 colored persons. Of the principal diseases, consumption numbered 54 victims; infantile diseases, 47; typhoid fever, 16; scarlet fever, 12; inflammation of lungs, 28; and bronchitis, 14. There were four cases of premature birth, and four deaths from old age. During the week there were 29 deaths in the public institutions, and 32 interments in the Potter's Field.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a young woman named MARY DEMAREST, 19 years of age, was beaten to death, at No. 38 Howard-street, by a tailor named PATRICK BOYLE. The offender was promptly arrested, and, upon the rendition of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury yesterday, Coroner WILDEY held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The ship *George Grinnold*, which is loading with breadstuffs and provisions for the suffering poor of Lancashire, has received some seven thousand barrels of flour, and a considerable quantity of corn, bacon and pork. She will take about four thousand barrels more, and be ready to sail probably inside of a week.

The Eighteenth United States Infantry, Col. H. B. CARRINGTON, is now recruited to its full strength, 2,400 men. Its headquarters will hereafter be at Nashville, Tenn.

The United States ship *Saratoga* arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday from the West Coast of Africa, where she has been stationed for the last two years. Notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the station, not one of the officers or crew that were taken out in the ship died. The following is a list of the officers of the ship: Commodore WM. M. GLENDY; Lieutenants, Jos. S. Skerrett, F. M. Ramsay and D. A. Beardslee; Surgeon, W. D. Harrison; Paymaster, J. N. Carpenter; Boatswain, George Smith; Gunner, R. H. Cross; Carpenter, John W. Stinaman; Sailmaker, Geo. W. Frankland; Commodore's Secretary, W. H. Macauley; Paymaster's Clerk, Benj. R. Shekell; Master's-Mate, L. E. Rogers. The *Saratoga* was relieved by the ship *St. Louis*. Her crew will be paid off and discharged, and the vessel will remain at the Philadelphia Navy-yard to undergo the necessary repairs.

The new County jail, at Elizabeth, N. J., will shortly be "to let" unless somebody will do something wicked. The Grand Jury, at its last session, only found four bills, and it is by no means sure that all who are indicted will be convicted.

There was renewed buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday. The speculation runs on the Railway shares, of which the sales are very large. Gold Coin left off 132¼ ₩ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company were higher than before the capture of the *Ariel*; last price 126 ₩ cent. Exchange 146@146¾; Money 6 ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand yesterday. Prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Pork, Lard, Bacon, Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Whisky and New-Orleans Molasses were in good request, at uniform rates. Transactions in Sugars, Rice, Seed, Spices, Fish, Fruit, Wool, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Tallow and Tobacco were limited. Oils were rather more sought after. The Freight market was very quiet.

The Live Stock Markets are generally crowded again this week. Cattle and hogs are largely in excess of present wants. The dead meat markets are filled to overflowing with all kinds of animals and large quantities of poultry, which causes a lighter demand for live stock. The cattle trade was very dull at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and common stock was selling ½c. lower than one week ago, and hard to work off at any price. Some very fat, premium steers were sold at 11c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, to be ascertained after killing. A few others brought 10c., below which there was a great falling off, good retailing steers selling at about 8c., and the poorer grades all the way from 5c. to 7c., with a large proportion of the $4,000 on sale left over for to-day. Hogs are coming in faster than they can be used, and prices are declining.

Gen. Burnside and the People.

The fact is unmistakable that, in spite of the Fredericksburgh repulse, Gen. BURNSIDE holds his ground firmly, both with army and people. The cries for his displacement, raised by some of the peculiar admirers of his predecessor, have nowhere found response. The overwhelming feeling is that Gen. BURNSIDE still is the man, of all others, for the mighty work in hand.

Why is this? How happens it that one of the most grievous defeats of the war has strengthened rather than weakened the leader who declares himself alone responsible for it? The answer is not difficult. The fact comes from the renewed demonstration that Gen. BURNSIDE is possessed of the qualities in which our generalship hitherto has been most deficient—*boldness* and *energy*. The same strenuous spirit which he so notably displayed amid the raging waters of Hatteras and before the batteries of Roanoke and the intrenchments of Newbern, is again recognized in the promptness with which, when this last command was put upon him, he decided upon his plan—in the swiftness with which he performed the march required by his change of base—in the daring with which he crossed the river in the very face of the enemy—in the nerve with which, for the live-long day, he maintained that terrible conflict for the heights—and in the prompt decision and execution by which, when nothing further could be done, the stream was so successfully recrossed, and the army saved. Though the reverse produced disappointment and a certain gloom, it could no more obscure the heroic traits of the leader than of the army itself. These in both are more conspicuous than ever before, and give better promise than aught else of final success.

There is no necessity of making any invidious comparison between Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. BURNSIDE. It is enough to know this one broad difference between the two: the one is preeminently a man of caution, the other of boldness. Nature made this difference, and no education could have changed it. It may be granted ever so freely that MCCLELLAN has the superior science; yet science may exercise itself in capying impediments and mustering objections, and so hinder rather than facilitate. It is very sure to do this where the natural predisposition so prompts. Education may improve, but never transforms the original cast of the man. MCCLELLAN is constitutionally wary and circumspect. His predominant quality is prudence. This does not necessarily unfit him for great generalship. Many of the celebrated Generals of history, like FABIUS MAXIMUS, TURENNE, VILLARS, and even MARLBOROUGH, were men ruled first of all by caution. But, unfortunately, this sort of generalship is suited only to the kind of war which is the very opposite to that which we are actually waging. We mean the defensive instead of the offensive. FABIUS MAXIMUS could thwart HANNIBAL by delay, but delay would be our ruin. MARLBOROUGH, protecting Germany, could manage to fight only five pitched battles during ten campaigns; but, in our situation, ten campaigns are an impossibility. It is our business to invade, not to repel—to push on, not to ward off. While vigilance and caution are the special necessities of our rebel enemies, we find our only conditions of success in boldness and vigor. It is precisely here that Gen. BURNSIDE excels in these qualities that the Government, the army and the people, desire, in spite of present adversity, that the chief command should remain in his hands.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was leader of the army of the Potomac for fifteen months. During all that period he fought but two *offensive* battles of any account—that of Williamsburgh and that of Hanover Junction; the first of these was entered upon by his subordinates in his absence, and contrary to his expectation, while the other took place at a distance, and turned upon a contingency. The battle of Fair Oaks was purely defensive, and a surprise at that. The seven days' battles, as they are called, beginning with Gaines Mills, and ending with Malvern Hill, were all purely defensive. The two battles in Maryland—South Mountain and Antietam—though MCCLELLAN made the immediate attack, were yet really defensive in their character, for their object was to resist an advance. When he had accomplished that defensive object, and the occasion demanded him to take at once the offensive, and pursue the enemy, he remained motionless. It is impossible to find in all history another instance of an army prosecuting a war, in a military sense aggressive, for such a period, without giving—we say *giving* not taking—more pitched battles. The commanders of the Western Departments have made a very different show. They have given offensive battles in dozens of instances, and to that, more than anything else, is due the fact that our arms have made so much greater progress there than in the East.

The wonder is that the public mind should have so long remained patient under the manifest absurdity of conducting offensive warfare on defensive principles. It is not strange that there is no disposition to return to it. The people have made up their minds for terrible assaults and great risks under BURNSIDE. They are ready to trust everything to his bold, strenuous, on-pushing spirit. Though he may not be master of all military knowledge, they believe him to have quite enough for the real necessities of the occasion. Their observation of the war thus far, notwithstanding all their original reverence for high West Point science, has brought them well up to the Wellington doctrine, that, "after all, it is *hard pounding*, mainly, that does the business." Having seen quite enough of the other style, they now want to see this tried; and they believe BURNSIDE is just the man to do it. Of course it will cost blood; but better that than consuming disease. It would take half a dozen Fredericksburghs to make up the death figure of Chickahominy swamps. Of course, too, defeats may be expected as well as victories. When they come, the people will endure them manfully, if incurred honorably. Give them simply the certainty that there has been, and will continue to be, hard fighting, on the ordinary military principles observed by hard fighters, and it is all they ask. They want no better assurance of ultimate triumph, whatever the occasional reverses; for they know that they are stronger than the enemy, and that, if their superior strength is duly put forth, it must win in the end. It is inaction that has been killing us, and it is action that will save us.

The Ariel Affair.

The affair of the *Ariel* continues to excite deep feeling in this community. And well it may. It is the highest aim yet ventured by the rebel privateersman, and comes nearest the vital interests of our commerce. The disappointment of not receiving a million dollars in gold at the time when it was expected, amounts to a great deal with its owners, who have obligations to meet, and involves a multitude of other disappointments in its train which anyone possessing the slightest knowledge of a commercial community can readily understand. Wider even than this is the circle of injurious results in the threatened rise in the rates of insurance (war risk) on American bottoms, and the consequent serious drawback on American shipping interests.

But there is no more reason for putting up the war risks on vessels bound to the Carribean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico, than on those seeking the passage of the North Atlantic. The privateer is, by calling, a rover of the seas, and his game is to appear always in a quarter wholly unexpected by his intended victims. The tendency, therefore, will be to advance the war risk on all American vessels liable to be overhauled by the bold cruiser. The increase in the rates may not be put on as proposed. If it should be, it will, in the end, react on the Insurance Companies by loss of business, wound deeply our shipping interests, and by throwing our imports into a limited number of bottoms, mostly foreign, add an extra cost to the already high price of foreign merchandise consumed in the country.

It is useless to deny that what we have learned of the *Alabama* proves her a much more formidable enemy than she has heretofore been considered. A letter written by one of her (English) officers, dated Oct. 30, and published in the Liverpool papers, states that up to that date the *Alabama* had "taken about twenty vessels, laden with every article almost that the countries of the world produce, and they have all been destroyed except one or two." But these earlier victims of the *Alabama* were all sailing vessels, and their escape from a steamer that had once sighted them was hardly possible. In the case of the *Ariel*, however, a very different capacity and power were needed for success. The *Ariel* is a steamer, and carried a light armament, as if with a sort of vague belief on the part of her owner and officers that she could defend herself—else why go armed at all? But the account of her capture by the *Alabama* shows how futile would have been her resistance to the privateer. The latter could sail all round the former in a few hours' run, without putting on her full power of steam; and as for guns, she carries the best that English foundries can turn out, and of as heavy metal as any merchant-cruiser.

There is another fact established in regard to the *Alabama*. If Capt. JONES is right in regard to her speed, we have not a vessel of war, save the *Vanderbilt*, that is capable of overhauling and capturing her in the open sea. And so stringently is the law of neutral territory enforced on us, nowhere else than in the open sea can our vessels hope to fall in with her. Capt. SEMMES understands perfectly the advantages of his vessel, and is reported to have boasted to the people of the *Ariel* that "what ships he could not whip he could run away from." We would that our Navy Department could reach the practical point that SEMMES so cleverly sets forth and acts on. Speed is quite as valuable as power in certain arenas of conflict. And it is quite evident now, if it never was before, that we must have vessels that can outsail the *Alabama* and catch her. It is an authentic statement we have that a New-York ship-builder recently visited Washington with the model of a vessel of war that combined great speed with power, which he desired to recommend to the Department. But, after listening patiently to his propositions, the Chief dismissed the subject with the remark that "the Government cared little for *speed* in a fighting ship." We submit, now, that this error of the Government must be instantly abandoned.

JUDGE TANEY ON THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.—The Rochester *Union and Advertiser* rebukes us for quoting Judge TANEY as holding the opinion that "the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." We beg leave to correct our Rochester critic. What we charged upon Judge TANEY was, that he had "*libeled our fathers*" by imputing to *them* this opinion. It is true, as the *Union* says, that the Judge is frequently denounced for having uttered this sentiment concerning negro rights himself; but we have not fallen into that error. In the opinion on the Dred Scott case, Judge TANEY was referring to the sentiments that prevailed concerning the negro at the time of the Declaration of Independence, both among the English and the people of this country; and he described them by saying:

"They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it. This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race," &c.

But though Judge TANEY did not give this as his own opinion, we think he overstated most grossly the opinion that prevailed concerning the negro at the time referred to.

RECOGNITION OF COURAGE.—We have yet seen no public recognition of the heroism of the volunteers who so undaunt-edly crossed the Rappahannock in open boats, and dislodged the sharpshooters, thus alone enabling the bridges to be finished, and our army to pass over. All things considered, it was perhaps the most gallant achievement of the war. Its glory was in no wise affected by the unfortunate issue of the battle which followed. It ought to have been immediately recognized by the promotion of some, at least, of the brave men, on the spot, or by the presentation to the entire number of medals that should serve as a memorial of the deed.

It has always been one of the defects of American armies that individual emulation in the rank and file has not been properly encouraged. True, the spirit of our democratic institutions is opposed to any badges of distinction—any external insignia that shall indicate that one man is, in any respect, superior to another. This answers well in civil life, but it does not satisfy the requirements of the most effective military service. It is the experience of every nation that heroic behavior in the battle-field is greatly stimulated by the expectation that it will be recognized and deservedly honored. There is no deed of daring which an English soldier will shrink from that he may possess the Victoria Cross, or the French soldier, that he may wear the emblem of the Legion of Honor. Human nature is the same everywhere, and always finds satisfaction in human praise in some form. There is no American soldier who would not prize a tribute to his heroism—nor one who would not cherish it with worthy pride through life, and transmit it as a treasure to his children. Nothing could be better calculated to inspire in our soldiers the love of great actions than thus signalizing such actions.

It behooves our Government to be more alive to this point. This fostering the love of heroic actions has much to do with the military spirit and genuine efficiency of the army. It is not only the privilege, but it is the positive duty of the Government thus to recompense signal courage in some appropriate way. Months ago, Congress provided for the preparation of two hundred medals, to be assigned to privates who should earn them by special gallantry. The number was absurdly small; but small as it was, no such medals have yet been distributed. This neglect cannot too soon be corrected; and the number of medals should be multiplied at least tenfold. Honor as well as justice dictates it.

GRANT'S RETREAT—THE POSITION OF ROSECRANS.—We learn from the Southwest that Gen. GRANT has begun to withdraw from his Mississippi campaign, and that he is compelled to change his base to Memphis. He has fallen back to Holly Springs, and will now go to work repairing the railroad from Memphis to Grand Junction. Until this work is completed he will not be able to do anything with his army—neither take Jackson, Miss., and threaten Vicksburgh in the rear, nor yet create any diversion in favor of ROSECRANS, who is closely beleaguered in Nashville by the most powerful rebel army outside of Virginia.

We are not surprised to hear of the ill luck that has befallen Gen. GRANT. We have long [illegible] of his plan, [illegible] and as it has turned—in the destruction of his line of communications with Columbus and Cairo, and the enforced change of his base to the Mississippi at Memphis. He has lost several weeks of valuable time, a very large amount of Government stores and not a few men, by not conforming his movement at first to the plainest dictates of military prudence.

Luckily, Gen. GRANT'S mistake will not, in all probability, seriously derange the movements in progress to take Vicksburgh and open the Mississippi River, as two other military and naval columns are operating on that line. The situation on the Lower Mississippi, despite GRANT'S retrograde, looks as encouraging as we could wish it. We are only sorry the favorable aspect is not general.

We are compelled to record again our apprehension that Gen. ROSECRANS is about to feel the full power of rebel strategy and rebel battle, and under circumstances that are by no means as bright as we could desire. The rebel raid into Kentucky is disastrous to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The City of Louisville is Gen. ROSECRANS' base of supplies; but he is as completely cut off from that city as Gen. GRANT has been from Columbus; and his case is worse in this, that Gen. ROSECRANS has no new base to turn to, as GRANT has. The Cumberland River does not rise; but even if it were full, its banks are occupied by rebels, and ROSECRANS could not use it.

In addition to these well-authenticated facts, there is a brood of unwelcome rumors, such as that of a general movement of guerrillas on Paducah and Smithland and other important towns on the Lower Ohio, (a movement that flanks and threatens ROSECRANS,) the evacuation of Island No. 10, New-Madrid, and the blowing up of the magazine at the latter place—which united make a showing bad enough to detract largely from the encouragement that BANKS' and SHERMAN'S movements give us. If ROSECRANS shall thwart the rebel schemes for the capture of Nashville and the destruction of his army, our cause will be triumphant.

KNOCKING AT VICKSBURGH AGAIN.—It seems that Gen. BANKS is pushing on the work of opening up the Mississippi. The news this morning, via Memphis, is, that a heavy naval and military expedition from New-Orleans—the naval portion under Admiral FARRAGUT—was within a few miles of Vicksburgh some days ago, and it has probably by this time begun the second effort to reduce that strong hold. Port Hudson, some miles above Baton Rouge, where the rebels had strong works, and where considerable resistance was anticipated, had succumbed—whether by surrender, evacuation or after a battle, is not stated; but our correspondent, writing from New-Orleans on the 19th, said that there was then a rumor there that the rebels had evacuated their Port Hudson fortifications.

We trust that Gen. SHERMAN'S military and naval force which started down the Mississippi to operate upon Vicksburgh will be enabled to cooperate with FARRAGUT'S fleet, which has gone up the river for the same purpose. At the last attack there were cooperating fleets above and below; but neither of them were aided by a land force that could be made of any use. We believe that this time the ascending and descending fleets are accompanied by transports bearing troops enough to make the success of the combined assault morally certain; and that after its capture, they will be able to leave a garrison strong enough to hold the place against any force the rebels have or can bring into Mississippi.

We are not well informed now what troops the rebels have at Vicksburgh. We know they have extensive lines of earthworks and batteries, and probably men enough to operate their guns. VAN DORN and PRICE may be within call, though our dispatches say it is believed that VAN DORN is as high up as Bellvar, in Tennessee. The army that GRANT drove before him when he advanced to Holly Springs, was not very formidable; and nearly all the other rebel troops in the Southwest, we believe, are at Murfreesboro, preparing to operate against Nashville.

The rapidity with which FARRAGUT'S expedition has been got up, and has gone about its work, may have taken the rebels by surprise, and found them badly prepared. If once Vicksburgh falls, the heavy labor on the Mississippi will be over, though we may yet have a good deal of annoying work in repressing rebel cannonades on the shore, who at a hundred points may interfere with our peaceful commerce. We predicted the other day that the opening of the Mississippi would be the first gift of the New-Year to the nation. New-Year's Day, however, may not come before the great river of North America is again the common property of its people.

SHERMAN'S RAID.—SHERMAN'S Cavalry appear to have met with bad luck in their raid, which began on Saturday last, at Dumfries, on Quantico Creek, extended up to Occoquan, on the stream of that name, and from thence to Fairfax Court-house, and on to Vienna, at which point we lose sight of them. At the three first named places they had fights with small bodies of our troops, and all along the route they had skirmishes with our cavalry, and in each case they had very hard work to save their bacon. They gained nothing except a few unsuspecting prisoners and a few wagons. Our cavalry was very promptly sent in pursuit and checked them at every point, and our infantry forces also helped to head them off.

One of our excitable cotemporaries yesterday announced, in its dispatch concerning this raid, that "SHERMAN had got entirely *around* BURNSIDE'S Army;" that "SHERMAN'S successes in these affairs were never partial," &c. We don't see that he got around BURNSIDE'S Army, by any means; and we don't see why such sensational exaggerations should be given currency at present. We suppose it is because the statement was untrue that it received the approval of the censor at Washington.

THE NEW PROVISIONAL COURTS IN LOUISIANA.—It may be truly asserted that no single judge in the Union has ever intrusted a scope of power as has been devolved by the President upon Judge PEABODY, of this City, in his capacity as head of the Provisional Court just established in New-Orleans. It embraces all cases of law, equity, revenue and admiralty—everything, in fact, of which either the State or the Federal Courts have formerly taken cognizance. His judgments, moreover, are to be final and conclusive. Nothing but the anomalous and extraordinary condition of affairs in that State could justify the investment of any single Judge with functions and powers of such magnitude. It is to be trusted that the emergency which imposed this necessity will soon pass away, and the regular judicial tribunals be reinstated. Meantime we may consider it fortunate that a jurist of the ability and probity and devoted loyalty of Judge PEABODY has been selected for a place involving such great responsibilities.

BOOTH AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—Mr. BOOTH'S brief season at the Brooklyn Academy closed successfully on Saturday night, with Mr. MAX MARA Room as Shylock and Fazeolas. The house was well filled, and we are glad to learn that the encouragement afforded Mr. BOOTH has been such that he will shortly lease the Academy for a season of six, and possibly ten nights.

If the scenic properties at this establishment were at all in proportion to the beauty and convenience of the house, or the commodiousness of the stage, managers would find it a less difficult task to present pieces in an attractive manner. As it is now, a company of the highest talent is necessarily cramped and dwarfed by the complete insufficiency of the facilities afforded by the Directors.

Mr. BOOTH is a favorite with the Brooklynites, and, with a single exception, has fully realized the expectations of his admirers during this season. After the first night, whereon he contended against a strong prejudice Forrest-ward in the audience, he carried the house with him, was enthusiastically applauded, and called again and again before the curtain.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Indications of a Change in French Policy—Supposed Intent of the Emperor to Interfere in American Affairs—Language of the Ministerial Press and Enforced Silence of the Liberal Journals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

It really seems as if the French Government were seeking to place itself in a position of hostility to the Government of the United States. There is neither logic nor reason in such a line of policy on the part of the French Government; but both logic and reason must bow before facts. I know that the surroundings of the head of the Government, and the people of the Ministries, are against us, and would gladly see our power annihilated; but these people are mostly the descendants of a nobility in decadence, who oppose a republic on an abstract principle, and who, besides having a debt of vengeance to cancel against the same, believe, no doubt honestly, that a successful republic is an impossibility. How far the head of the Government may share in these opinions, we do not know; we only know that the French people universally believe that His Majesty has fallen frankly into this current of ideas, and that from a friend of the Union he has gradually become an enemy. This change they attribute to a variety of causes, the most important of which are, the liens which now naturally attach the people of the United States to the Orleans family, and the growing popularity of that family; the standing menace which a successful republic offers to the vitality of the principle on which his dynasty reposes; the conviction that the separation of the Union is final; and, lastly, that he is intriguing with the agents of the Southern Confederacy for commercial and political advantages of the highest importance for France.

This seems to be the general opinion of the French people in regard to their Government. What are the facts in support of this theory? What new indications have we that the French Government has fallen into a line of policy opposed to the interests of the Union?

The attempt of France to drag England and Russia into an offer of mediation was, in view of the time and the terms in which it was made, if not an act of hostility, at least not an act of friendship, notwithstanding the protestations of friendly sentiments which accompanied it.

Since the refusal of Russia and England to enter this negotiation, the French Government, in face of the fact pointed out by Russia and England that such an offer would only irritate the American people and operate contrary to the objects aimed at, has constantly been urging the necessity of a mediation through the columns of its official and semi-official journals.

But what is more important and more significant still, the *Moniteur* of yesterday morning gives a very strong indication that the French Government is going to make the offer of an armistice alone. The following words occur in the Bulletin of the official paper:

"The Chamber of Commerce of Elbeuf has addressed to the Minister of Commerce and Public Works a letter, dated the 24th of November, in which, after showing the advantages which would have been secured by the mediation in the United States proposed by the Government of the Emperor, and the sentiments of humanity which dictated that offer, the Chamber prays His Excellency, M. ROUHER, to continue [illegible] conceived in the same sense."

Now, Chambers of Commerce are generally intelligent, and always conservative bodies, and it is not probable that these Chambers would have voluntarily placed themselves on record in the columns of the *Moniteur* in the language here quoted. To all those acquainted with the physiognomy of the *Moniteur*, this announcement in the form published bears a suspicious look, and we should not be surprised to find it the preliminary parade to a renewed offer of mediation.

But this is not all. The official and semi-official papers, and especially the official paper, seem to have organized a campaign against Gen. BUTLER—in other words, they have combined to make out a case against him. I may go further, and state it as a fact, as the following circumstance will show. A few weeks ago, at the time when the news arrived that Gen. BUTLER was compelling all citizens to take an oath either for or against the Government of the United States, one of the liberal papers took up more warmly than the rest the defence of Gen. BUTLER, and the result was that the editorial bureau was visited by one of the agents of the Minister of the Interior, who informed the political director of the journal that his policy on the American question was anti-French, and that it was in the interest of the French Government to depreciate Gen. BUTLER in the public esteem. That very day, a lengthy article, explaining the difficulties of Gen. BUTLER's position at New-Orleans, and defending his conduct, was suppressed from the columns of the paper in question; but a proof-sheet of the article was obtained by an American gentleman, who sent it, with an explanatory note, to Gen. BUTLER.

These same recommendations in regard to Gen. BUTLER were made in the offices of other journals, and the thing is now so well understood in the Press, that no voice is any longer heard on the side of the General. I ought to add that the same agent of the Government who gives instructions to the Press in regard to affairs in Louisiana, never fails to add a word about Mexico, on which subject, also, the Ministry does not hesitate to say the course of the liberal journals is opposed to French interests, and needs to be modified—in other words, their steps, in order to be patriotic and in the right line, should be shaped after those of the *Moniteur*.

The result is that the liberal Press not only modifies its tone, as ordered, but remains as nearly silent on Louisianian and Mexican affairs as possible. Not so, however, the official and semi-official Press; and here, where the Ministerial orders are obeyed with alacrity, we can see exactly what the Government desires. Thus, for example, the *Moniteur* contained yesterday morning a letter purporting to come from New-Orleans, which said to the reader in a disguised form, "See what a deplorable condition of things unless we intervene." This letter declared that 40,000 negroes had already been liberated, and were beyond the control of the National authorities; that Gen. WEITZEL was traveling through a rich district, with the object of liberating negroes and seizing sugar; that 100,000 other negroes would be liberated by him, and that the condition of the foreign population at New-Orleans, 40,000 in number, was one of constant fear. Indeed, outrages upon French citizens had already been committed by these freed negroes, and the probability was, that the negroes would soon have complete control over unhappy Louisiana.

The *Constitutionnel* of yesterday also contained a letter purporting to be written at New-Orleans, but which bore positive evidence of having been written at Paris, which was nothing else than a long argument to show the necessity of a French intervention in Louisiana. Like the letter of the official paper, it laid great emphasis on the sinister and gloomy crisis which seemed to be coming on the State, and which the Federal Government appeared to be either unwilling or unable to avert.

Now all these indications are taken by the French people as proof positive that their Government is hostile to the Union, and either desires the success of the rebellion, or else intends to interfere directly in American affairs. The *Indépendance Belge*, for example, expresses surprise that the American Minister at Paris did not protest against the manner in which the *Moniteur* spoke of the joy of the citizens of New-Orleans when the French fleet of protection arrived there.

Whatever may be the intentions of the French Government toward us, it is important that these indications should be put before the American public, in order that they may be forewarned against any surprise—making at the same time the reserve that it still seems illogical and impossible that the French Government could seriously contemplate putting itself into a position of hostility to the United States.

If we look back at the history of these demonstrations of apparent hostility to the cause of the Union, we find that the first thought of offering an armistice was engendered by the first Democratic meeting in New-York which resolved upon the reorganization of that party, and the offering of an opposition to the measures of the National Government. We find further, that these demonstrations on the part of France have grown *pari passu* with the successes of the Democratic Party in the States, and that these divisions and bickerings in the North have now arrived at such a state that France believes she can act about as she pleases on the American continent. Thus the world is offered the pitiable spectacle of a proud people torn and divided by local quarrels, while foreign nations are not only insulting them, but adding injury to insult by interfering in their affairs.

The number of your paper which contained the important correspondence on Mexican affairs was not interrupted at the French frontier. Several late numbers of the *Herald*, however, have been stopped on account of its statements on Mexican affairs.

I must take this place to acknowledge the receipt from an anonymous correspondent at New-York, of a lot of valuable documents on the Mexican question, addressed to the Prince NAPOLEON and M. JULES FAVRE, and to assure him that they have been safely delivered to their proper addresses. These documents may, in fact, prove highly valuable to these two distinguished speakers in the coming debates in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

MALAKOFF.

FROM HAVANA.

Nine Steamers to be Sent from Spain for Cuba, to Prevent the Slave Trade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1852.

It appears that the Government at Madrid are about to send out to this island nine steamers (schooners,) as soon as possible, intended expressly for an active vigilance along the coast, with strict orders to their commanding officers to carry out with decision the intentions of the Government. What those intentions are, it would not require a prophet to determine. They can only refer to the slave traffic, which has taken gigantic proportions during the late administration of the island. The present Captain-General has set his face entirely against it, and already one or two of the principal speculators in this inhuman but lucrative business, have been spoken to upon the subject.

Gen. DULCE has begun the work of reform by an order of great importance for the future welfare of the island, I mean the formation of public schools of a superior kind, where a useful education will be afforded gratuitously. It is ordered that there be established in the chief town of each district a college of superior instruction, to be supported at the expense of the Corporation, the number of them to correspond to the number of Capitals of Districts, one for each Capital, with the exception of Havana, where three colleges are to be established. The staff of instruction to consist of a Director and as many assistants as each Corporation may think necessary for its college. The following are the branches ordered to be taught: Religion, reading, grammar, arithmetic, geography, cosmography, history, particularly that of Spain and the Island of Cuba, sacred history, writing, lineal drawing and book-keeping.

The new Captain-General, since his arrival, has been indefatigable, and evidently shows that he is a real working-man, what Secretary STANTON would call "a live man." He sees to everything, and his activity has occasioned no small flutter among the host of lazy officials who crowd the public offices. Several changes have taken place, and some have resigned of their own accord rather than await a dismissal. Whether the new Captain-General will be a favorite with the *beau monde* of Havana, it would be impossible as yet to stay, his sojourn having been as yet of so short a duration, but if not so much of a courtier as SERRANO, he makes up for this, with the fashionables a deficiency, by a greater zeal in the discharge of his duties, and a determination to make others work also. As an instance of his wish to know all with his own eyes, I have been told by parties that he has been seen of an evening walking about the city, simply dressed, and only attended by two aids-de-camp. He is also brushing up the army, and all of the military, from the General down to the drummer-boy, are now on their best behavior.

LARA.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 28.

This morning a fire occurred in Portsmouth, destroying five dwellings, situated on Crawford-street. Particulars not received.

Last night four contrabands were brought to Fortress Monroe, implicated in the killing of a white man at Newport's News, whose name is unknown. Two rebel prisoners, arrested for having firearms upon them after being recently paroled, were also brought in.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 29.

Sailed, ship *John Tucker*, Callao.

Trade is dull. Sales 200 bbls. Alcohol, at 70c.@71c.; 200 bbls. Whisky, 40c.@42c.; Pure Spirits, 35c.; Candles, 15c. Hard Coal, $18. Crushed Sugar, 14c.

The Agent of the Mail Steamship Company refuses to deliver freights received per *Constitution* until the consignees' bonds indemnify them against loss in case SEMMES should recover the bonds exacted from the *Ariel*.

The steamer *Oregon* sailed on Saturday for Guaymas, with 100 passengers and a quantity of machinery for the Mexican Silver Mines.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Legislature met to-day. L. C. MARVIN, Radical Emancipationist, was elected Speaker of the House by 24 majority. G. B. PRATT, Emancipationist, was elected Secretary of the Senate. Mr. RICHARDSON, in the Senate, introduced a resolution declaring that all Emancipationists are favorable to compensated emancipation, as enunciated by the President, which was unanimously adopted.

Ex-Gov. Hicks Appointed Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Governor of Maryland to-day commissioned Hon. THOMAS H. HICKS as Senator, to represent the State of Maryland in the United States Senate, until the next meeting of the Legislature, in place of Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE, deceased.

A New Blockade Runner at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Dec. 29.

The screw steamer *Princess Royal* arrived here on the 26th, thirteen days from London. She is about 400 tons register, and has a cargo of 300 tons. She took in here 200 tons of coal and a few tons of codfish. She sails to-morrow, it is alleged for Halifax. She is a splendid vessel and well adapted for running the blockade.

—Gen. Blunt, who is handling the rebels in Arkansas so roughly, was born in Trenton, Maine, and twenty-four years ago was working for his board and attending school in Ellsworth.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Holiday Presents
of
AFFECTION AND CHARITY.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,
Highest Premium,
World's Fair, London, 1862.
See the recent improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ay Champagne—Moet & Chandon's light, true flavored, and of an agreeable sweetness, in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Dry Cabinet—The finest dry champagne, and first parcel, shipped to us by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, quarts only.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Verzenay Champagne—From the vaults of Moet & Chandon, pronounced the choicest Verzenay in this country.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Vin Imperial.—The most perfect vintage of this celebrated Champagne from Moet and Chandon, we are now offering in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City.

Sparkling Moselle.—From Messrs. Henkell & Co., in superior order.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Stilton and Chedder Cheese.
Per *Scotia*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Scotch Oat-Meal and Lochfine Herring, per *Glad Tidings*.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square,
New-York City.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS,
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	3 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 12 Pen	5 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $3 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $30 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
which is sure to cure them.

[illegible]
[illegible] Factory, No. 13 Grand-st., [illegible] Depot, No. 5 John-st. Sold by Druggists and Hair-dressers generally.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No Holiday Gift compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times; it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Microscope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway by L. Althoff, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland, 957, corner 23d-st.; Low, 823.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by DR. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

DRAKE—WEST.—In this City, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. B. B. DRAKE, of Illinois, to Miss HETTY R. WEST, of this City.

DIED.

BAYLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 27, THOMAS BAYLIS, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 10 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

CONNOLLY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 27, ISABELLA STILWELL, eldest child of Charles M. and Fanny A. Connolly, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CARTWRIGHT.—At the Ebbett House, Washington, D. C., on Friday, 26th inst., of erysipelas on the brain, superinduced by wounds received at the battle of Gaines' Hill, June 28, 1862, Capt. THOS. W. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, (Duryea's Zouaves,) aged 20 years and 22 days.

The officers and members of the above regiment, and the officers of the Irish Brigade, now in this City, also the officers and members of the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, and the friends and acquaintances of the family in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Capt. Thomas W. Cartwright, Sr., No. 246 West 20th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 31st inst. Funeral services will take place at the 19th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between 8th and 9th avs., at 10½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish, though they sleep in dust."

ELDRIDGE.—On Monday, Dec. 29, of lingering consumption, Mrs. ARMNATH, widow of Horace N. Eldridge, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry M. Johnston, 128th-st., Harlem, first house east of 4th-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Ithaca, N. Y., papers please copy.

EASTON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 28, WALTER, fourth son of Charles and Deborah Easton, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

GEER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 29, Mrs. LUCIA GEER, relict of the late Capt. Joshua Geer, aged 83 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 138 West 16th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

HART.—At Newburgh, the 24th inst., Mrs. MARIA GRAHAM HART, relict of the late Rev. Wm. H. Hart, of Walden, Orange County, aged 71 years.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

LANE.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, Mrs. ELIZABETH S., wife of Anthony Lane, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral services Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 262 Hicks-st. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MORTON.—At Holmesburgh, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec. 27, LUCRETIA PARSONS MORTON, wife of the late Rev. Daniel O. Morton, of Bristol, N. H., and sister of Rev. Levi Parsons, first American Missionary to Palestine, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Alanson Hartpence, Holmesburgh, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MURDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 29, REBECCA MURDEN, widow of Joseph Murden, aged 65 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PROUD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 28, ISABELLA, daughter of James Proud, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her father, No. 307 Greenwich-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 30th inst.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., SAMUEL PARKER, of Shrewsbury, N. J., in the 57th year of his age. Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on the 28th inst., after a brief illness, LAURA E. WYLLY, beloved wife of George A. St. John.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 60 West 11th-st., on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

TUTTLE.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 28, JOHN A. S. TUTTLE, aged 40 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, on Wednesday, 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., HENRY L., son of Daniel T. and Margaret G. Youngs, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, 31st inst., from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 615.—Dec. 29, 1862.
45, 16, 2, 9, 60, 3, 53, 14, 34, 43, 7, 11, 50
KENTUCKY, CLASS 616.—Dec. 29, 1862.
18, 35, 58, 73, 49, 68, 63, 19, 11, 43, 21, 61, 41.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
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LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 12 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

WHO DID IT?

We are permitted to publish the following important letter, received by our friend, D. S. Barnes, Esq.:

JERUSALEM, Sept. 10, 1862.

DEAR FRIEND—* * * * You will not find Macadamized roads in the Holy Land, but the same irregular meandering mule paths stretch over the mountain sides that were traveled by patriarchs and apostles of old. We started early to ascend Mount Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory, stirred by a thousand associations, should exalt the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration and beauty of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, squalid companionship, and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs! Well would it have repaid you, O, thou man of commerce and the crucible, and well might you have been reminded of your own city of New-York, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge ancient olive trees under which the sacred martyrs toiled for the sins of a world eighteen hundred years ago, were those familiar figures—"S. T. 1860. X." Although inclined to seriousness, none could suppress a smile when *Smith said, "No danger; civilized, certain. Drake has been here with his Plantation Bitters."* * * * * *

L. A. R.

We do not know who did it—but no doubt some invalid traveler, cured by the Plantation Bitters, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows.

It is well conceded that no article was ever so efficacious, speedy and certain a cure for general debility as the Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, [illegible]

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LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES
and Laces, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOLIDAY REDUCTION!
In accordance with our usual custom at this season, and in order to facilitate sales, our
ENTIRE STOCK IS REDUCED!
And will be offered at
RETAIL, DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Ladies', Children's and Infant's garments of every kind,
REDUCED DURING THE HOLIDAYS!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINDOW SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CURTAINS.
LACE,
SATIN DAMASK,
BROCATEL, &c., &c.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CORNICES.
NEW STYLES, 1863.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!!!
OPEN FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
EMBROIDERIES.
SPLENDID STOCK OF [illegible] EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
RIBBONS.
CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW.
FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
[illegible] STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.
Ladies' Woolen Under-Skirts, CORSETS, UNDERCLOTHING, Merino Under-Wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Scarves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety.
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 dozen White and Part-Colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black, our own importation and best quality.
Now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
If you want to see the Elephant,
GO TO MACY'S.
Monkeys in all positions, Noah's Ark, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Colognes, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, Squealing Pigs, Swords, Barking Dogs, Babies that sleep and wake, Games, China Babies, Pistols and Popguns, Ducks, Building Blocks, Woolly Dogs, Boxes of Tools, Jumping Jacks, Work-boxes, Punchinelos, Leather Bags and Baskets, Acrobats, Bleating Goats, Dominoes, Chequers and Chessmen, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Crowing Dogs, Chinese Puzzles, China and Papier Mache Watch-stands, Watch-stands, Cigar-stands, Ash-holders, &c., Tea-sets, Squalling-Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young America on Rubber, Pocketbooks and Wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, [illegible], Battledores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Ten-pins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-room Sets, Graces, Eating Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns and Cities, Figures with many heads, Cups and Balls, Humming-tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-sets, Magnetic Toys. Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S CHEAP CLOAK STORE,
LADIES WILL FIND
A SUPERB STOCK of
NEW and FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
VERY RICHLY ADORNED,
WITH PARIS ORNAMENTS,
manufactured expressly for
THE COMING HOLIDAY SEASON.
ALSO,
An immense variety of Medium-priced Garments,
FROM $3 50 UP TO $8.
ALSO,
An elegant stock of
INDIA, PARIS, AND VIENNA BROCHE,
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALSO,
We have received per late arrivals a splendid stock of newest and choicest colors in
FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINES,
CASHMERES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
The balance of an Importer's Stock of
SAXONY PLAIDS, VALENCIAS, and POPLINS,
purchased at a great reduction.
ALSO,
1,000 NEW BALMORALS, at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 each.
ALSO,
FOR BALLS and EVENING DRESSES,
A large stock of Tarletans, Tulles, Swisses, &c., &c.
ALSO,
WHITE and COLORED KID GLOVES, all sizes.
ALSO,
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF
P. J. HOMES,
All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
No. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.
N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS [illegible] will be sold regardless of cost.
No. 477 BROADWAY.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and white; they are impervious to hot or cold water, [illegible] protection in all kinds of housework. [illegible] by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS. NICE colors; plain black, [illegible] backs, 85 cents. Also, a large assortment of [illegible] and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, [illegible] and ladies' [illegible]. N. B.—[illegible] merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per [illegible]. Saxony [illegible], all colors. Alexander's [illegible]
[illegible] Nos. 349 and 351 Broadway, near [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.
WEDDINGS, the incurable WEDDINGS. One of the imperious necessities of the age is, to see the sexes of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKER'S NEW
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS,
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

SPECIAL NOTICE—GREAT BARGAINS.
CLOSING OUT SALE
At cost price for thirty days (preparatory to making extensive alterations in the premises for the Spring trade,) our large and splendid stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A CHOICE BARGAIN.
Crapes Eugenie, a new and beautiful material for mourning, 3-4 wide, 7s. per yard, worth 12s. Call and see them, at
JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
3,000 yards MEDIUM and LIGHT-COLORED SILKS, suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75c. per yard.
8,000 yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., and 12s. per yard.
4,000 yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices.
Also,
10 CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
3 cases plaid alpacas, pretty styles, only 30c. per yard, worth 37½c.
3 cases Manchester and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles.
4 cases best make of Calicoes at less than wholesale prices.
Also,
French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Paramattas, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS, from Auction, Cheap.
Over One Thousand LACE BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, Superbly Fine Linen Centres, at 75 cents and $1 each—about Half Price.
Also, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 25 cents each.
MALTESE LACE COLLARS, 6, 12, 25, 44 and 50 cents each.
The Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City, both White and Colored, from 44 cents—warranted Goat Skin.
CLOTH GLOVES, Newest Designs.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS—cheap.
SILK PLAID VELVETS, 75c., $1 and $1 50 per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS CLEARING OUT.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THOUSANDS OF BEAVER AND FELT BLOOMERS SELLING OFF AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
LADIES' FELT BONNETS, from 44 cents each.
WOOLLEN HOODS AND SONTAGS, CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A LARGE JOB LOT OF
RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
Just received from Paris ex steamer *China*, worth $100 each, will be sold singly from $50 to $65,
At
GEORGE CAREY'S,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent,
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men.
Circulars at No. 29 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. [illegible] by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and [illegible], and 1, 3 and [illegible] P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 4. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A FRENCH INSTITUTRICE WISHES TO give private lessons at the residence of the pupils. She teaches French, German and Piano; terms very easy. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 873 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher, who is now at the head of a flourishing institution, is desirous of forming a connection with some well-established school in New-York or Brooklyn, either as partner, or with a view to ultimately assuming the proprietorship. Parties wishing to dispose of schools by immediate transfer need not reply. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. An interview may be had by addressing Box No. 4,445 New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS' SITUATION WANTED.—A young lady now teaching in a private family about breaking up housekeeping, is desirous of a position to teach French, English and Music in a private family; she speaks and writes the French fluently, and is accomplished on the piano; being anxious to get a place immediately, will accept very moderate terms; best of reference. Address Miss EMELIE, care Box No. 773 New-York Post-office.

TO SCHOOLS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful teacher desires an engagement either as Principal or Assistant; he teaches both common and higher English, including mathematics and book-keeping; also, Latin and French if required; has first-class references and testimonials. For further particulars or an interview, address, till Jan. 3, A. C. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or A. C. HORACE, New-York City.

AS INSTITUTRICE OR GOVERNESS.—A young American lady teacher, who teaches English, French and German, wishes a situation as institutrice or Governess. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 149 East 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., late No. 51 6th-av.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF SUPERIOR education and several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation where her services in teaching music and English would be considered an equivalent for board; unexceptionable references given. Address, for one week, Miss DE CHARMES, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family; she has received a finished education, and can furnish first-class references as to experience and success in teaching; terms very moderate. Address M. N., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERman lady, having taught successfully in the first families in Europe and this country, desires a few more pupils in either the English, (which she teaches in all its branches,) German, French, music, or all the different branches together. Address N. N., Station A, Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A well-qualified gentleman or lady, who can command some patronage and capital, to become partner and associate principal of an established female seminary, near the City. A professor of music preferred. Address J. F. H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS—WANTED, A YOUNG LADY of cultivated mind and manners and kind and cheerful disposition, accustomed to the care of children and willing to make herself useful. Apply, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 321 5th-av.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS. —An English lady of great experience, and fully qualified to give instruction in English thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address M. C., No. [illegible] 6th-av., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines, new, for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. F. H. DIAMOND, 530 Broadway.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY,
No. 2 Leroy-place, (corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts.)
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS
Of producing Surface Printing Plates (wood cuts) by the aid of Photography.
Publishers will find it to their interest to examine the work and the prices of this Company.
Photographs of superior quality taken.
Prints and Photographic copies of good engravings sold and made to order.
Letters to be addressed to the American Phototype Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTant girl desires a situation in a private family to do chamberwork. Inquire at No. 1[illegible] East 13th-st., her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by an American Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do the work of a small family. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 2[illegible] East 14th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid or waitress, in a private boarding-house or a hotel. Call, for two days, at No. 90 West 19th-st., first floor, in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 226 Water-st., Brooklyn; good City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or children's maid and seamstress; the advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands family sewing; will be recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country; will be heard of for three days. Address M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is an American Protestant; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting satisfactorily; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting. Inquire at No. 126 East 26th-st; can be seen for two days; best City reference from her last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 228 Mulberry st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, COMPEtent respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook who understands all kinds of family cooking; would be willing to assist with the fine washing if required; can give City and county reference; resides with a family until suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references given; no one need call that needs washing; any application during this week will be promptly attended to. Can be seen at 73 West 20th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework, in a private family; wages not so much of an object as a good home—or would go out by the day or week. Call, for two days, at No. 87 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and the French and American modes of cooking; wages $10; City or country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; wishes to engage with a family residing a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 502 Greenwich-st., in the store, or address M. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as a first-class cook in a private family; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for three days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 219 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear basement.

AS GOOD COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook, economical, respectful and neat; no objection to City or country; best of references given. Apply at No. 131 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or would do general housework. Call for two days at No. 273 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 29th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; best of city references; would go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 East 36th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes a situation to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to F. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as thorough laundress; does up linens in style; understands fluting finery or mangling, or as cook and baker; makes pastry; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for a good many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced nurse; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st., in the fancy store.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant young woman who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; is a neat plain sewer; has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a competent woman, as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of the nursery; is willing to make herself useful if required; first-class City reference can be given; has lived in her last place for 3½ years. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 6th-av., corner of 15th-st. Ring the private door bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objections to take care of some grown children; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETANT PROTESTant waitress wants a situation in a private family, or would do waiting and chamberwork; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR TWO FIRST-class cooks and one plain cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; have the best of City references; also a competent nurse and seamstress; would travel as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; will be found willing and obliging; also, three chambermaids, and a small girl to take care of children. Apply at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT THE OLD OFFICE NO. 149 GRAND-st., all private families, hotels, boarding houses, &c., furnished with first-class male and female servants for City or country; professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, tidy girls for housework, &c.; also coachmen, waiters, farmers, gardeners, &c. A number of select servants wanted.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK.—Wanted, a situation, as assistant bookkeeper or clerk, in a broker's, mercantile, or insurance office, by a young man of high education and social position, and possessed of energetic and persevering business qualities; can write and speak in French and English, and offers the best of City references; is willing to commence on a small salary, if energy and activity can advance him. Address G. L. C., Box No. 3,472 N. Y. P. O.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous of procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man, will call, or address W. C., No. 36 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, is willing to take either; he is a single man, has the best of city reference; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at Mr. Lowden's Harness Store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, FOR a young man, as coachman; we regret to part with him much, but must on account of a death in the family. For further particulars, call at Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, as coachman; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant man as coachman in a private family; understands his business; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 172 East 23d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant single man, in a private family; he understands his business well; he is a good groom and careful driver; he will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City and country references; left on account of turning the horses out; can be seen for three days at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. A note addressed to G. W. F., will be attended to.

AS PORTER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITuation as light porter; is steady, sober and honest, and has the best of City reference. Address for two days, M. D., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom by a sober, steady man; is a good and careful driver, and will keep things in good style; can come well recommended from his last employer, and can be seen by addressing, for two days, C. W., No. 147 East 10th-st.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or gardener, by a single man; understands the care and management of horses; is willing and industrious; can give good references. Call on, or address, M. J., at Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS IN-DOOR WATCHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, by an in-door watchman, or to sleep in a store, and make himself useful in the day time; holding a situation as above; satisfactory reasons will be given for leaving; can give the best of reference; direct WATCHMAN, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND OF laboring work, by a strong, temperate man, who is able and willing; would work in a sugar-house, gas-house or brewery, or at anything where he can make a living; references if required. Address W. S., Box No. 694 *Times* Office, for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, Protestants, wish situations on a farm, or any respectable employment; understands the care and management of horses and cattle generally; can give the best of reference as to character, capacity, &c. Applicants can be seen by applying to A. M., [illegible], No. 294 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

PILOTS WANTED FOR THE SOUTHERN coast of the United States. Apply to
E. & G. W. BLUNT,
No. 179 Water-st., corner Burling-slip.

A FIRST-RATE COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate cook, to go up the river; one who is thoroughly neat, sober, honest and trustworthy, and understands cooking meats, game, soups, bread and pastry, and can bring good references; none other need apply; wages $9. Also, a coachman, to take care of four horses and a pony; must be a thorough groom and careful and experienced driver, sober, honest, and fully competent for the place, with good references; wages $20; single man and Protestant preferred. Call at No. 16 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 30th, and Wednesday, 31st, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK—WANTED, IN A small private family; one that is competent in every respect, with the best of City reference, (and none other need apply,) may leave her address at Mr. Morris', corner of University-place and 12th-st. Wages $12.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, to go a few miles in the country; must be well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 72 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

A SERVANT.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, a neat and tidy servant; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 57 West 47th-st., second door west of 6th-av., between 9 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

A YOUNG MAN—WANTED IN A SPECIE OFfice, a young man of experience in the business. Apply at No. 4 Wall-st. from 8½ to 10 o'clock, A. M.

BOY WANTED—15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO GO a few miles in the country, to work on a farm. Apply at No. 620 8th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.
T. A. VANDERVEER.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block maker; a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address Box No. 4,878 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY, 13 OR 14 YEARS OF AGE.—Apply at Room No. 96 Trinity Building, fourth floor, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN AS VALET TO GO TO AUStralia; salary liberal. Also, a clerk for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE, et son mari, très bon cocher demandent à se placer dans la même maison, deux autres cuisinieres à $12 and $14; une femme de chambre Parisienne, une femme chambre Anglaise, protestante, deux bonnes d'enfants, un jardinier, un garçon de table, un valet de chambre, et un très bon cuisinier, demandent à se placer. S'adresser desuite à L'agence Française, de M. C. GAILLARD, 149 Est 8me rue, entre Broadway et la 4me-av., autrefois 51 6me-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS ON THE Palisades, fronting on the Hudson (opposite Yonkers;) also, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, in quantities to suit. Views, location, &c., unsurpassed; convenient to City. For sale or exchange. See maps. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

A NICE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Elevated situation near a ferry, in excellent order, good neighborhood, modern improvements, and terms very easy.
SOUTHWICK & HOOD, No. 32 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A NEW FIRST-class four-story brown stone front house, replete in every particular—No. 23 East 37th-st. House 25 by 60 feet. Inquire of RENO D. ROBINS.

HOMES FOR ALL.—NEW JERSEY LANDS in large or small tracts—also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry lands, one to twenty acres each, payable $1 a week. Also, village lots, $10 each. Send stamp for circular to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 45 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes' walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. PILLOW, No. 58 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 24 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment and under-cellar house No. 57 West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry. Possession immediately. Rent at the rate of $500. For particulars call on the premises, of CYRUS W. PRICE.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 33x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 34th-st.; price not to exceed $50 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,8[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a family of three grown persons. Must be between 4th and 6th avs., and above 14th-st. Address L. C., 5th-av. Hotel Post-office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF reception room, for a dentist, north of Bleecker-st. Address B. L. W., No. 5 Bond-st. Furnished or unfurnished.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a lady and three children, 16, 12 and 6. Three or four rooms en suite, second story, preferred. Possession 6th January. Family very quiet. Best of reference given. Address, stating terms, fire and gas included, DELAMATER, Station G.

ROOMS WANTED, WITH BOARD—FOR A family of six persons; a parlor and three bedrooms would be required, for the Winter; location preferred, between 8th and 30th sts., and between 3d and 6th avs.; the rooms should be desirable and pleasantly located, and the accommodations good. Address R. C., Caxton Building, No. 83 Centre-st.

UNFURNISHED ROOM.—WANTED, IN Brooklyn, by a lady and her daughter, a large unfurnished room, in a good location, for which the use of a good piano and some furniture would be given; also, could influence one or two boarders if desired. Address E. M. L., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, FOR GENTLEMEN.—Fine rooms, new French furniture, at No. 838 Broadway, first house above the residence of Judge Roosevelt; best of references will be required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT EIGHTEEN, SIXTEEN AND FOURTEEN
CARAT GOLD JEWELRY,
the stock of one of the largest manufacturers.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 158 Broadway, at 11 o'clock each day. The stock consists in part of
CORAL, FULL AND ONE-HALF SETS.
MOSAIC AND TORQUOISE.
SUPERB STONE CAMEO.
ORIENTAL GARNET AND PEARL.
HYACINTHE AND AMETHYST.
LADIES' ENAMELED AND
DIAMOND WATCHES.
CHATELAINES AND VEST CHAINS.
And all the newest and latest style of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Ladies' Chatelaines, Vest Chains, and Ladies' Diamond and Enameled Watches. Every article is warranted the finest 18, 16, and 14 carat, and can be returned and the money refunded if not found to be so. Every facility will be afforded to ladies to examine the goods, which will be on exhibition at the salesroom on MONDAY, 29th inst. Sale positive, without any reserve.
The above is the largest sale of elegant first-class Jewelry that has ever been made in this city, and the public are invited to examine them.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.
ALSO, A SMALL COLLECTION BY MR. ROSSITER,
BY D. W. IVES & CO.,
THIS EVENING, Dec. 30, at 8 o'clock.
At the Institute of Fine Arts, No. 625 Broadway.
In announcing the sale of the private collection of a well-known connoisseur of this City, we would state that all the pictures were purchased from the artists themselves, being principally painted to order, and form an exceedingly rare combination of examples, by such distinguished artists as William Hart, Church, J. G. Brown, Innes, Van Beest, Kensett, Edwin White, Coutourier, Bellard, Bondel, J. D. Blondel, Warren, Inman, Nehlig, Hall, Paul Weber, Sommer, G. L. Brown and others.
We have also been favored with instructions to sell, at the same time,
TWENTY PAINTINGS BY MR. ROSSITER,
being the latest productions of this distinguished artist's pencil.
On exhibition, and catalogues ready the day and evening before sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF JEWELRY.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—A splendid stock of Jewelry, consisting of watches, diamond rings, brooches, elegant enameled sets, ladies' and gentlemen's diamond brooches, lockets, sleeve-buttons, gold thimbles, diamond pins, gold guard and vest chains, cameo, pearl and other complete sets, sterling silver ware, cups, spoons, fish-knives, &c. The goods are of the finest description, imported expressly for Broadway sales. To be sold without reserve, by order of RICHARD DENNIS, Administrator.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, embracing the works of some of our first artists, together with a number of oil-paintings from various sources.
Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., fifteen valuable pictures, by request of the Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor, viz.: A female figure, by Louis Lang; a female head, by J. H. Barker; Portuguese Girl, by C. G. Thompson; Interior, by E. Gignoux; Landscape, by J. A. Suydam; Stagg's Head, by W. J. Hays; Landscape and Cattle, by Terry; Landscape, by Hazeltine; ditto, by J. L. Brown; ditto, by J. Thompson; four pictures, by amateur artists of the School of Design.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOODS & CO.—PEREMPTORY SALE of elegant cabinet and ornamental curiosities from Japan, China, and other oriental nations, suitable for New-Year's presents.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock each day, comprising the greatest variety ever offered in New-York of rich Japanese and Chinese goods, oriental shells, richly embroidered shawls, Turkish table-covers, chessmen, paintings on ivory, tea-trays, &c.
Catalogues ready and goods on view on morning of sale, No. 450 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a close carriage, made to order by Lawrence; a full oval-top wagon, in good running order, used only a few times, made by one of our best City makers; an elegant, close panel, handsome cloth coach, built to order by Wood Brothers only one year since, has been but little used, is upholstered in crimson reps and cost $1,400. Also, a two-seat caleche, in good running order, used but a few times and made by one of our best City makers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion, on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.
A sorrel mare, 9 years old, 15¾ hands high, kind in all harness or under saddle, stylish and fast; a sorrel horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness or under saddle, possesses good speed.
Also a two-seat shifting top Callah, in good order, nearly new, made by one of our best City makers.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, SILVER PLATED WARE, MUSIC BOXES, &c. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 65 NASSAU-STREET, near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of the richest goods offered this season, suitable for New Year's presents. Catalogues now ready. The ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. [illegible]
M[illegible] at auction, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store No. 37 Nassau-st., a dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, about 7 years old, kind in single or double harness, suitable for a carriage or [illegible]; also a brown pony-built horse, about 14½ hands high, 8 years old, fast traveler, sound and kind in all harness or under the saddle.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co., Auctioneers.
BROOKLYN BONDS AND BANK STOCK at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; 19,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. improvement bonds, 20 years to run, $1,000 each; 56 shares Central Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofa-beds, carpets, oilcloths, matting, beds and bedding, mattresses, cutlery, plated ware, China, glass and crockery ware, furs, &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT NO 629 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 30 and 31, a large assortment of crystal medallion oil-paintings, photographic albums, annuals, books, engravings, and a variety of holiday presents.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 24th-st., lot of Caen-stone, to pay storage and charges.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Executor.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
ARTISTIC PRESENTS.
HOLIDAY GIFT-SEEKERS
Will find the most recherché as well as popular collection
OF
"ART TRIFLES AND SUBSTANTIALITIES"
in the complete variety of
FRENCH AND SWISS
CARVED WOOD ORNAMENTS,
viz.: Cuckoo Clocks, Work-Boxes, Inkstandishes, Glove Boxes, Thermometers, Cigar-Boxes, Book Racks, Brackets, Ladies' Companions, &c., &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS IN PASSEPARTOUTS,
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS,
PORTFOLIOS AND DRAWING ALBUMS,
And other beautiful articles, at
GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Casters, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety. Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG,
No. 20 John-st.

A SENSIBLE PRESENT.
The most useful, the most profitable, the most philanthropic of all gifts, is JOHNSON'S UNION WASHING MACHINE AND CLOTHES WRINGER, by which a week's washing may be done perfectly in two hours, without soaking, rubbing, or boiling. Price for the set, $18; or, separately, Washing Machine, $10; Wringer, (the best in existence,) $8. Call and see them in operation at our depôt. J. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS
IN BOYS' CLOTHING.
The cheapest and most profitable New-Year's Presents parents can buy for their boys, is a fine cloth or cassimere suit. The prices of the whole stock have been reduced below the regular wholesale prices for New-Year's presents. Sizes of all kinds and styles on hand from 3 to 19 years of age, at No. 371 Broadway, two doors above Taylor's Saloon.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—ELEGANT PARIS MADE Ladies' and Gentlemen's traveling Toilet and Shopping Bags, a beautiful and useful article for Holiday presents. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHILLIPS' new style of mink and sable Talmas and Collars. Ladies will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
PHILLIPS,
No. 279 Grand-st.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

[illegible] MEDICAL [illegible]

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES [illegible]
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (15th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations) upon Nervous and [illegible] Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotence, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, [illegible] ences and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest discoveries in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their [illegible] and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and injurious treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the author, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

INFALLIBLE.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
A TURKISH REMEDY.
This wonderful medicine has no equal for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Whites; it is used by the most successful of our physicians, and always with the same result.
A CERTAIN CURE.
Sold by H. C. Oakley, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and S. Campbell, corner [illegible] 28th-st., and by dealers generally. Price $1 [illegible]. Address communication to the sole agent for the United States. J. S. BAKER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk of exposure, viz: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable me to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The man to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you for less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; I will take but little money and time to restore you. [illegible] been unfortunate, call at once. By his [illegible] in this much-neglected branch of [illegible] enabled to guarantee a cure in the most [illegible]. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis [illegible] days, without change of diet or hindrance [illegible] Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige [illegible] the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions [illegible] short time. Sufferers from Impotency [illegible] power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks [illegible] and speedily cured by a new treatment [illegible] distance, failing to receive prompt treatment [illegible] may get a permanent cure effected by [illegible] nents of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerators. Young man! Are you addicted to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a [illegible]. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st. FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. [illegible], Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By E. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 136 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

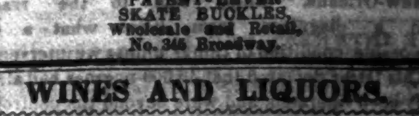
LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, IN Wall-st., a PARCEL OF PAPERS, containing several bonds and mortgages, of no value to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid on their return to A. F. SHOTWELL, Attorney at Law, 56 Wall-st.

LOST—A SABLE PELERINE, LINED WITH brown silk, on Friday evening, between 6½ and 8 o'clock, in 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., or 8th-av., between 38th and 40th sts. Whoever will return the same to No. 138 West 38th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

SKATES.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 50 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sizes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

SPRAGUE'S
PATENT-LEVER
SKATE BUCKLES,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 348 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
Offers for sale his
LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c.,
at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—BOURBON WHISKY (OVERTON'S three years old) of choice quality, 15 barrels in store, for sale by BEACH & BONE, No. [illegible] Front-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

[illegible] bonds of the County of Santa Clara and [illegible] of the County of San Mateo, California, [illegible] Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription to the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $300,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. [illegible] and principal in 1877. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, [illegible] the taxable property in 1862 was $11,300,000 [illegible] total indebtedness when these are all issued [illegible]. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1862. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the Sinking Fund to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] viz.:

Junction Railroad, 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.

Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between the Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1860. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 32 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being bona fide holders, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in his hands, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons not presented within the time aforesaid shall be excluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including [illegible] day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSEY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of F. H. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsey County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature (passed Sept. 26, 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and provision has been made for the payment of the interest and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with coupons [illegible] payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsey County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. F. H. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE, Commissioner for Ramsey County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Springfield, Dec. 8, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, whose coupons are exhausted, are requested to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1862.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.—THE BONDS of the State of Michigan, known as the "Five Million Loan Bonds," payable on the first day of January, 1863, or thereafter at the pleasure of the State, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York, on the first day of January next. The [illegible] will be adjusted and paid at the office of the State Treasurer, and also at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the City of Detroit at the same time.

The interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on all other bonds payable in the City of New York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement, as altered, modified and amended, upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 8, No. 28 William-st.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1863, also the Coupons of same Bonds, due 1st April, 1863, (less three months' interest at six per cent. on the latter,) and the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due on the 1st February, 1863, will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d inst.

For Executive Committee, ROBERT BAYARD.

OFFICE [illegible] MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the first inst., preparatory to the annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $5, $15 and $16, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of the above (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien) road are requested to call at my office, No. 66 Wall-st.

E. B. MEADE.

$45,000 AND $15,000 TO LEND AT six per cent. for five years, on bond and mortgage of first class improved New-York or Brooklyn real estate. Address M. B., Box No. 2,784 New-York Post-office.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1862, will be redeemed at 102 per cent. and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 21 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 23 Exchange-place.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1863, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 48 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF INSURANCE SCRIP WISHING to sell before the close of the year, are invited to offer it to WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 8th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

J. B. HANZEN & CO.,

Merchants, Shippers and Commission Agents, No. 15 Fenchurch-st., London, England.

Bankers—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, London.

The above firm undertakes the sale and purchase of every kind of colonial produce and goods on the lowest conditions. Merchants and Grocers desiring to be represented can address FRANCO, as above. Advances made. References exchanged.

SILVER LEAD MINE, NEAR NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The lead in this valuable mine contains twenty-five ounces of silver in each ton. The ore is very rich and easily mined. A new process for concentrating the lead will go with the mine. This property comprises ninety-one acres of land, is easy of access, and offers unusual inducements to capitalists to form a company for mining purposes. For full information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE SERVOSSE INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN C. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $150,000 first mortgage ten per cent. bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by G. S. M. DAVIS, Dec. 24, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place.

RICHMOND AND COVINGTON RAILROAD CO., OHIO.—The January Coupons of the Richmond and Covington Railroad Bonds will be paid on presentation, when due, at the St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN L. WINSIER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EBER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN, MALTBY G. LANE, } Vice-Presidents.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 5, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.

JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[illegible] Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the duties and taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled an "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, approved July 1, 1862," have become due and payable, and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, from the 2d day of January, 1863, to the 31st day of January, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue; with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

[illegible] FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

TWINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION,

NO. 46 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.

Twines for Hardware, Dry Goods, Grocers, Druggists, Ship Chandlers, Bookbinders, Paper and Broom Makers, Stationers, Upholsterers, Fishermen, Weavers, and all other trades, of the following makers, on hand or made to order:

J. McDonald,	W. Burcham,	C. Miller,
Kelly Girvan,	Geo. Flanigan,	J. Jamison,
Henry Warner,	J. Wragg,	T. Lewis,
R. E. Clyde,	J. Fawns,	Henry Todd,
Wm. Stupe,	J. Winters,	T. Morrison,
F. Bath & Son,	J. Mahoney,	J. Ingalls,

And others.

Orders filled promptly.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7¼; begins at 8; over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)

Sheridan's inimitable Comedy, the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

With the following great standard cast of the establishment:

Mr. Lester Wallack	Charles Surface
Mr. John Gilbert	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Mark Smith	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. Reynolds	Sir B. Backbite
Mr. Charles Fisher	Joseph Surface
Mr. John Sefton	Crabtree
Mr. G. Holland	Moses
Mr. Young	Trip
Mr. Floyd	Careless
Mr. Browne	Rowley
Mr. Parkes	Snake
Mrs. Hoey	Lady Teazle
Miss Henriques	Maria
Miss F. Morant	Mrs. Candour
Mrs. John Sefton	Lady Sneerwell

WEDNESDAY, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

THURSDAY, (New-Year's Night,) THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

FRIDAY, LOVE AND MONEY.

SATURDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MONDAY, Jan. 5, will be produced (for the first time here) the romantic drama of PAULINE.

APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES, SCENERY (by Mr. Isherwood) ALL NEW. MUSIC by Mr. Stoepel. A GREAT CAST.

Box book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4.

In preparation, "The Irish Heiress," "Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Secrets Worth Knowing," &c.

To be repeated, "Central Park," "Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends."

WINTER GARDEN.

Charming Holiday Performances. THREE MERRY PIECES EVERY NIGHT.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 30, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

For the first time, the charming Irish comedy, THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.

SIR PATRICK O'PLENIPO...MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS

ISABELLA...MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To be followed by Mr. Williams' beautiful drama of THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

LANTY McLAUGHLIN...MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS

KATE KEARNEY...MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To conclude with the farce of FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

On New Year's night, a grand gala performance. Remember, last week but one.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 24th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 36 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office, in cash, on and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, inst.

Transfer books are closed until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st of January next to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their Dividends at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal-st., in that City.

(Signed.) R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND.—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order, G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 5. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

Dec. 10, 1862. *WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.*

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per DAYTON.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM MENZIES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2. JOHN F. VELVERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN N. BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

EAST RIVER BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of three and half per cent., free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposals for Lead Wire," will be received at this office until Saturday, the 3d day of January, next, at 12 o'clock, for the following quantity of Lead Pipe, viz.:

50,000 pounds of Lead Wire, in. .47 diameter.

25,000 pounds of Lead Wire, in. .37 diameter,

to be delivered at the Washington Navy-yard, free of all expense to the Government, within ten days after the expiration of the advertisement, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager...WM. WHEATLEY.

SECOND WEEK. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama, FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.

THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Faust and Marguerite" are unsurpassable; somehow Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be framed for an art gallery, so perfectly has he finished them.—*New-York Herald.*

"Faust and Marguerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New-York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—*New-York Tribune.*

We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. B. Roberts, an actor of reputation, as Mephistophiles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—*New-York Times.*

Faust...Mr. L. R. Shewell	Valentine...Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander...Mr. A. W. Penno	Seibel...Mr. F. Lamb

Marguerite...Miss Emily Thorne

Martha...Miss Mary Wells | Bertha...Mrs. J. R. Scott

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY J. H. SELWYN.

NEW DRESSES, BY MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY GEO. W. LETZINGER.

NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY RUNYON & DEMILT,

AND A FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Director...J. GRAU

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will commence the promised Second Season of Italian Opera on MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 5.

The great success of the first season has induced Mr. GRAU to make the approaching one far more brilliant, and it will be distinguished by the extent and completeness of its arrangements, which will be fully announced to-morrow.

The ticket offices will be opened on Wednesday for the sale of reserved seats for the season.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.

Lessee and Manager...S. Q. STOKES.

Second Day of the Great NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL.

TUESDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 30, will be presented

All the Great Performances by the Inimitable EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC TROUPES. EXERCISES UPON HORSEBACK, IN MID-AIR, AND ON THE GROUND, BY THE GREATEST LIVING ARTISTS.

Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.

Liberal discounts to SCHOOLS attending afternoon performances.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 21.

CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificates to that effect, will be dispatched

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL ON SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from...$110 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table...$80

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food...$65

Steerage, with superior accommodations...$35

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For Freight and Passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN,

Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 3
ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 10
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	40
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $40.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first-class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISKE, 300 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.

For freight apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$45 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

Open at 7; begin at 7¾; over at 10 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, and NEW-YEAR'S AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

LAST WEEK Of the beautiful Fairy Spectacle BLONDETTE, BLONDETTE, BLONDETTE.

The most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.

GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

Prepared expressly for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

At a cost of over TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Positively the last week of the Fairy Spectacle BLONDETTE.

As the highly gifted and popular Comedienne MRS. JOHN WOOD is engaged for a limited period, and will make her appearance on MONDAY, JAN. 5.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.

Director...Carl Anschutz

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, Second time, Auber's Comic Opera of THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH. THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH. THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 1. Sixty-second Opera Night.

Weber's Grand Romantic Opera in Four Acts; DER FREISCHUTZ.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2. Sixty-third Opera Night.

Mozart's Grand Romantic Opera in Three Acts THE SERAGLIO. (Die Entführung.)

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3. Sixty-fourth Opera Night.

OPERA AND BALLET. JEAN DE PARIS.

HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER, JOHN C. CALHOUN, MR. SPURGEON, and others:

Their manner of oratory will be personated, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at IRVING HALL, by Mr. WHITNEY, of whom Charles Dickens has said: "He is a Proteus for shapes; a Roscius for a tongue." The London *Times*: "He would make the finest *Lear* or *Brutus* since the days of Garrick and Kemble." Mr. Whitney's services are generously gratuitous. He will vary the entertainment with numerous ballads, recitations, &c. The proceeds are to aid the Ladies' Association for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers. The entertainment promises to be the most novel, unique and interesting of the season. Tickets, 50 cents, at the door, or at the rooms of the Association, No. 176 Fulton-st., up stairs, near Broadway.

MR. MASON JONES WILL DELIVER ORATIONS IN

Brooklyn, (Strong-place Church,) TO-NIGHT, Dec. 30.

Hartford, Dec. 31.

Bridgeport, Jan. 1.

Yonkers, Jan. 2.

Brooklyn Academy of Music, Jan. 3.

Albany, Jan. 5.

Troy, Jan. 6.

Auburn, Jan. 8.

Syracuse, Jan. 9.

Applications for engaging Mr. Mason Jones to be addressed to Box No. 3,282 Post-office, New-York.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,

IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863, Assisted by the following artists:

Mrs. J. E. THOMAS, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Signor ABELLA and THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.

Tickets 50 cents.

Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Irving Hall. Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.

GOODWIN & WILDER'S POLYMORAMA OF THE WAR. The next entertainment will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. Also, Grand Matinee on New Year's and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS, WITH music and new apparatus for ladies and gentlemen, misses and boys, at Brady's Gymnasium, No. 39 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) under the direction of a Professor for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Normal Institute of Boston. ABNER S. BRADY.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY of the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison-sts., held on the 23d inst., will be repeated on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, in accordance with the unanimous request of the audience. Several new songs, &c., will be introduced. Tickets 25 cents.

LADIES' FESTIVAL—FIRST-STREET PRESbyterian Church, just east of 2d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30. Tickets 50 cents, including supper, for sale at door. Address by Mr. W. W. WILLIAMS, late of the Holy Land.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry & Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 4, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.

At 4 P. M., for Hempstead.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.; for Piermont [illegible] P. M. and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays 4:45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1862.

JUBAL HARRINGTON, Administrator.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1862.

MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.

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NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamp after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on in my name, at No. 16 Broadway, New-York City, is closed by sale to FREEMAN & Co. All powers of attorney to any one to transact business in my name are hereby revoked and annulled. SAMUEL F. BARR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TWO DAYS ONLY. TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and 31, 1862.

LAST TWO DAYS LAST TWO DAYS LAST TWO DAYS OF

BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA. BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA. THE COLLEEN BAWN; THE COLLEEN BAWN; THE COLLEEN BAWN; THE COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Which has been received with such wild enthusiasm here the last three weeks. It will be produced EACH AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and EACH EVENING AT HALF PAST 7, and must then give place to other dramatic novelties.

MR. W. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.

COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT, one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, having deferred his trip to Europe for a short time, MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,

as may also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY, which excited so much interest here for two years. What he is, no one seems to know, appearing to be as much man as monkey, having many of the characteristics of each.

BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS. ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 636 LBS.

OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer, HERR DRIESBACH.

THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH. THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made for the celebration of NEW-YEAR'S DAY. SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES will be given nearly EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING, At each of which will be produced the wonderful Drama, THE JEWESS OF FRANKFORT; OR, THE VISION OF FATE, prepared expressly for the occasion.

For full particulars, see bills and advertisements of the day.

MISS LAVINIA WARREN

Begs to announce to her numerous friends, in this manner, as it is impossible for her Secretary to answer privately their request for her CARTE DE VISITE, that they can be obtained of

APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway, FREDERICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1862.

First time, LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS, (CAMILLE.)

Mlle. de BAUHELIER...as...CAMILLE

M. GRAVIER...as...ARMAND

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precise.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	3 00
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 674 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the sole management of J. C. COLLINS. At PALACE MUSIC HALL, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Chinese Fiddle; Sally Come Up; Sighing for the Bone Solo, "Zampa;" The Three Graces; Banjo Solo; Brass Band; Drinking Song, and Burlesque Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Mlle. Julia Gould as...Lucrezia

Doors open at 6½; Concert begins at 7½.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT...Manager.

This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS

Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

The animals will be fed at 5 o'clock P. M.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS

OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND THE WAR, NOW EXHIBITING EVERY EVENING, At the New Hall of Art, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½, and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 2 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays; same terms as on preceding years. FERRERO'S fourth annual private soiree dansante at the Academy of Music will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1863.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the *New-York Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.

We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.

STODART & MORRIS, Warerooms No. 506 Broadway, *Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.*

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st. Mason Brothers. The only instruments of their class which have ever been awarded a gold medal. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have never failed to take the first premium wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it more than equals them," pronouncing it, also, "far in advance of any that have heretofore been manufactured in this country."

The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such distinguished musicians as Thalberg, William Mason, and Satter, pianists; Morgan and Zundel, organists; Bradbury, Root, Lowell Mason, and many others.

Prices $60 to $400 each, and the same as, wholesale or retail, whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BARMORE'S celebrated premium Pianos, pronounced unrivalled by best judges, at wareroom and factory, No. 388 Bleecker-st., with all the latest improvements. Warranted for five years—at great bargains. Melodeons for $35.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s and other Pianos; some fine second-hand pianos, but little used, at low prices. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased.

T. S. BERRY, No. 588 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and lease of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred. A rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 155th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. BURNING.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—WANTED, A person with $500 or $1,000 cash capital, for a valuable and permanent agency in Philadelphia or Boston, which will guarantee a sure income. Apply to Mr. ENGELBRECHT, at the manufactory, No. 57 Cliff-st.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A DAIRY OF milk of four or five cans, of forty quarts each. Three and one-half cents per quart will be paid until April 1, and payments punctual. Inquire at Starr's Hotel, corner of 26th-st. and 8th-av.

TO BROKERS.—A FIRM JUST STARTING IN a general banking and commission business is desirous of forming a connection with an active member of the Stock Board, who can influence a fair amount of business. Address, with references, IVES, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] and at the stationers generally. JEWELL, KAYE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING EXPRESSIVE OF SYMPATHY for the Loyal Indians, many of whom are in circumstances of extreme suffering, will be held in Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, Dec. 30th, at 7½ o'clock. Distinguished speakers, and the Old Folk Choir are engaged for the occasion. Admission, 25 cents.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

English Discussion of the President's Message.

His Emancipation Scheme Considered Impracticable.

An English Steamer Overhauled by the Tuscarora.

Another Interview between Slidell and the French Emperor.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Dec. 27, via PORT HOOD, Sunday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, the 17th, via Queenstown, the 18th inst., passed this point at 1:30 this Saturday afternoon, *en route* to New-York.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press, and the regular news dispatch was obtained.

The *Etna* has 29 cabin and 152 steerage passengers. She reports having passed at 1 P. M. of the 22d, lat. 50° 46', lon. 39° 29', steamship *China*, New-York for Liverpool.

The steamship *Hammonia* will be detained at Southampton until the 29th inst., owing to a slight accident to her machinery.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th. She met with an accident to the piston of her starboard engine, and will lay up to repair. The steamship *Asia* will supply her place, and leave Liverpool, for New-York, on the 20th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th.

President LINCOLN's Message to Congress is mainly discussed in relation to his scheme to liberate the slaves, and the English papers almost universally believe his scheme to be impracticable.

The London *Herald's* "City Article" says, that President LINCOLN's Message was regarded on the Stock Exchange as of a pacific character, and led to predictions that the hostilities between the North and the South would speedily be brought to an end.

President LINCOLN's allusions to foreign affairs are variously construed.

The London *Times* says, that it is sufficient that Mr. LINCOLN expresses respect for the rights of neutrals, and a readiness to establish mutual conventions to adjust complaints. Words of offence are left to the Secretary of the Navy, and experience has shown how little they need be heeded, when we look toward the South.

The *Times* says that the Message of Mr. LINCOLN is less a thread of extermination than a bid for peace.

In another article the *Times* says, that the emancipation scheme of Mr. LINCOLN is a labored substitute for his edict of September, and the dream of a very weak man.

The London *Herald* finds the message of Mr. LINCOLN [illegible] of "platitudes, absurdities and inconsistencies." It adds: "Mr. LINCOLN ought to know that if the Confederates were not allowed [illegible] search of British ships [illegible]."

The London *Daily News* says that Mr. LINCOLN's emancipation scheme does his humanity credit; but it has no faith in it, and believes that the liberation of the slaves can only be accomplished by war.

The London *Morning Post* cannot imagine how the Federal Government arrived at the conclusion that Great Britain, after once recognizing the belligerent character of the South, would recede from the position taken.

The London *Star* says that Mr. LINCOLN's emancipation scheme "may fail to break in pieces the corner-stone of Slavery."

The *Tuscarora* had overhauled the steamer *Thistle*, when leaving Madeira for Nassau. The British war steamer *Leopard* tried to stop the *Thistle* to see what the *Tuscarora* had done, but the *Thistle* would not stop. The *Tuscarora's* officers represented that they had not taken the *Thistle*, but it was considered strange that she ran away from a British vessel. The *Tuscarora* left Madeira on the 30th of November, to return in a few days.

The London *Globe* defends the British Government against blame in all the *Alabama's* affairs. It says the Federal agents could not get evidence sufficient against her, and the Government could not possibly interfere.

The *Times* has an editorial to the same effect.

It is reported that JOHN SLIDELL had another interview with NAPOLEON and that DROUYN DE L'HUYS and PERSIGNY favor the South.

England offers, with the consent of the other Powers, to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece.

FERDINAND, late King Consort of Portugal, declines the candidature for the Greek throne.

Continental politics are unimportant.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Coffee—Good firsts, 6$650@6$700.

CANTON, Friday, Nov. 14.

Tea firm and active.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Tea lower. Silk firm.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Nov. 29.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Freights unchanged.

Commercial News by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 17.

COTTON—Sales on Monday and Tuesday, 35,000 bales, including 20,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been buoyant, with an advance of ¾d.@1d. ₤ lb.

The Manchester Market for goods and yarns has been buoyant with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Flour inactive. Wheat quiet, but firmer; red Western, 9s. 10d.@10s. 6d.; red Southern, 9s. 7d.@10s. 10d.; white Western, 10s.@11s.; white Southern, 11s.@12s. Corn quiet and steady; mixed, 28s.@28s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision Market is generally dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon easier. Lard inactive, at 38s.@40s. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE.—Ashes steady at 33s. 6d. for Pots, and 32s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar flat. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil firm at 40s.@40s. 6d. Rosin quiet; Common 26s. Spirits Turpentine firm at 115s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR STEADY. COFFEE steady. TEA quiet and steady. RICE has a downward tendency. TALLOW firm, at 46s. LINSEED OIL steady, at 39s.

LONDON, Wednesday.

Consols closed to-day at 92¼@92⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares, 41¼ discount. Erie Shares, 42¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 18—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales yesterday and to-day, 14,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market rules dull, with a slight recession in quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuff market is firmer.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market has a downward tendency.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 18—Evening.

Consols closed 92¼@92⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 42¼@41 discount. Erie Railway Shares, 42⅛@42¾.

—Morphy is delighting the Habanese with exhibitions of his powers at chess.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru, Chili, Bolivia, the Argentine Republic and Paraguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

The British steamship *Bolivia* arrived at Panama on the 7th from South American ports. Her dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th November, Bolivia to same date, from Callao and Lima to 29th November. The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, Ecuador. She brought $300,000 in specie for Southampton, beside some bark; for Liverpool, 1,212 bales wool, 182 bales cotton, and 49 packages general merchandise; for New-York, 264 cerocns bark and 20 cases cotton flannel. There came passengers on her, among others, for Southampton, Gen. ANTONIO PEREZ, Vice-President of Peru, accompanied by Capts. RIVERA and ROMAN; Don PEDRO GALVEZ, Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to France, and Mr. COOK, Chief Naval Engineer of Peru; and for New-York, Mr. E. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

PERU.

The eleven millions dollars loan from British capitalists has finally been accepted on the original terms by both Houses of the Peruvian Congress. Government had also accepted a temporary loan of $700,000 from Messrs. WARD & SCHUTTE, on condition of extending their guano contract for Germany for eight years.

A correspondence has taken place in Lima between Mr. THOMAS ELDRIDGE, Consul-General for Hawaii, and M. LESSEPS, Minister of France, on the one side, and the Peruvian Minister of Relations on the other, the former complaining of the new trade of Peruvian speculators, in bringing to Callao colonists from the Polynesian Isles, under contracts of service for five years. The Peruvian Minister does not recognize the right of these functionaries to interfere. He thinks the Governments of the Islands, or those claiming sovereignty, have a right to prohibit their subjects from leaving home, but have no right to interfere with their introduction after they have left. Twelve vessels have left Callao for this trade, two of which had returned with about 360 athletic men and women.

The Peruvian Secretary of the Navy having ordered an investigation into the waste and frauds in provisioning the navy, the Commanders of the various vessels took umbrage at it and resigned. Better men, it is believed, have been appointed to fill their places.

Mr. PETRIE, Agent of the British Pacific Steam Navigation Company, has offered to build a dry dock in the port of Callao, to cost $1,000,000, on a privilege of 20 years, and Government has ordered the proper officer to report on the scheme.

The house of SROUSSE & Co., of Paris, and THOMPSON, BONNARD & Co., of London, have offered to make a railroad between Lima and Jauja, on a privilege of 99 years, the Government to guarantee them 7 per cent. on the capital, and out of any excess over 7 per cent. the company to allow the Government 4½ per cent. on the value of all the company shall have received from the State in the furtherance of the work, and of what the State shall have expended in exploring the route of the road. This scheme has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies. Almost anybody, it strikes me, would be glad to make railroads on the safe terms these agents have proposed.

The questions of claims of citizens of the United States upon Peru are in course of rapid settlement. The matter of the seizure of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* have already been settled.

A banquet was given of 150 covers on the 15th November, in Lima, on the return to their country of the many persons proscribed for political causes.

Exchange in Lima on London 60 and 90 days 41¼ pence.

BOLIVIA.

Mr. DAVID K. CARTTER, United States Minister, [illegible] and the United States.

The Republic is tranquil.

CHILI.

Señor LASTARRIA, Minister of Hacienda, has resigned, but his place has not yet been filled.

A large meeting took place in the great square of Valparaiso, to renew to the President the assurances of the confidence the people had in him and his administration. This meeting was called out by the factious opposition of the Chamber of Deputies to some of his measures.

The territorial (guano) dispute between Chili and Bolivia, had not been settled. The Chilian Government had sent the war steamer *Maipu* to Mejillones, with a company of the marine brigade, to protect the Chilian guano-workers. The precise instructions of the commander of the *Maipu* are not known.

An expedition has gone to survey the river Bio Bio and its tributaries.

The President has ordered plans for the extension of the Southern Railroad to the river Maule, and also for a railroad between Chillan, Concepcion and Talcahuano. The railroad from Santiago to the South had been finished to San Fernando, 120 miles, which event was celebrated by the American contractor, HENRY MEIGS, by a grand banquet.

The silver and copper mines are increasing in richness, particularly the silver mines of Chanarcillo and Tres Puntas.

Notice is given that ships which may wish to take a pilot from Ancud to any part of the archipelago of Chiloe and Gulf of Reloncavi, can get one without entering the port of Ancud, by hoisting her national flag to the top of the foremast.

Mr. GEORGE BUCHANAN solicits exclusive privilege of establishing a glass factory in Valdivia.

The Valparaiso and Santiago papers call for some theatrical company to visit them—the Lees and the Martinetti troupe being about to make their exit.

The coming harvests in the South will be good in corn and wheat.

No large transactions have taken place in business the past fortnight. The exportation in the nine months, from 1st of January to the 3d of September, 1862, reduced to fine copper was 700,377 quintals. In silver bars the exportation has considerably augmented. By the port of Caldera were embarked in September, 36,000 marks; in October, 33,500 marks; and in the present month it will be upward of 40,000 marks. The silver mines have greatly improved, and the copper ones have reached a very advantageous prospect. If, in these last ones, the exportation in nine months has been of 700,377 quintals fine, in the whole of the present year, considering that the last quarter of the year is the one in which the exportation is greatest, it will come to about 1,000,000; so that, in copper alone, taking the average price of the year, $16 75, there will have been exported $16,750,000.

American cottons are held for higher prices. In sugars, Boston refined has been sold at $3 18. New-York at 16 cents less the aroba of 25 pounds. Molasses from the United States wanted. California and Oregon pine lumber is plentiful. Good Atlantic pine is wanted. Barley $2@$2 12 per fanega. The crop will be poor. Copper, in bars, closed at $17 37, cash, per quintal. Flour, from $4 25 to $4 62 per quintal, 6 months. Salt Petre, $1 87 cash. Freights to England and Hamburgh, £2 17s. 6d.; to the United States $13. Exchange on England, 60 and 90 days, 45 to 45¼ pence per dollar.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 26th of October, and from Cordova to the 25th.

Don GUILLERMO RAWSON has been made Minister of the Interior, and Don RUFINO DE ELIZALDE, Minister of Foreign Relations; Don VELEZ SARSFIELD, Minister of War.

The accession of President MITRE to the Presidency, and of Dr. PAZ to the Vice-Presidency, was celebrated with balls and banquets in Buenos Ayres.

Peace has been reëstablished in Catamarca, although there were some slight disturbances in San Juan.

Arrangements have been made to colonize Santa Fé and Cordova with 20,000 families from abroad. The bark *Rosamond* was expected daily at Buenos Ayres with 200 Irish.

The claims of the United States, Italy, Russia and Switzerland against Buenos Ayres had been settled. All these claims were the result of the Rosas Administration; twenty-five per cent. of the original claims has been fixed upon as a proper settlement.

PARAGUAY.

On the 10th of October President LOPEZ died. His son, CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ, has taken charge of the Government as Vice-President.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

After the reading of the journal of the previous day the examination of Gen. MCDOWELL was resumed by defendant's counsel:

He gave an account of the formation of the Corps on the railroad, on the 29th, already mentioned. About sundown, he said, he received orders from Gen. Porter to put his men in position and make an attack, the order evidently being founded upon the supposition that the enemy were retiring, which witness was satisfied was not the case, and so notified Gen. Porter. He put his men in the position ordered, where they remained during the night, the order to attack being countermanded soon after being given. The only attack that he could have made at that time would have been immediately in front, it being impracticable to flank the enemy. He could not have got his force through the wood on his right, in fighting order, in the daytime, much less in the night. He did not remember of hearing Capt. Drake DeKay say, on the night of the 27th, that Pope was out of ammunition, and thence the necessity of Porter's marching specially at that time. A short time before daylight on the morning of the 30th, witness received a written order from Gen. Porter to immediately withdraw his command down the road toward headquarters, following Sykes. He immediately obeyed the order. Griffin's Brigade was kept in the rear in anticipation of an attack in that quarter. Witness, on arriving at Centreville with his Staff, found that he had taken the wrong direction, not finding Gen. Porter there, and immediately took steps to rectify his mistake and rejoin his command on the battle-field, (of the 30th,) whither they had gone in pursuance of the orders.

Witness was in daily and unreserved intercourse with Gen. Porter during all this time, from the withdrawal of the army from James River.

Witness does not think accused ever failed to do his whole duty in coöperating with Gen. Pope against the common enemy. He was constantly urging his corps forward on all occasions.

Witness does not know on what ground the order to attack, on the evening of the 29th, was countermanded. His troops continued to get in position after dark on the evening of the 29th, so as to be in position during the night. He does not think that the army corps of Gen. Porter could have made any better progress by starting at one o'clock on the morning of the 28th, than at three.

Col. Geo. D. Ruggles called—Was Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff to Gen. Pope during his campaign in Virginia in August last.

Witness was shown a paper which he recognized to be in his handwriting, addressed to Gen. Porter, directing him to come immediately to Warrenton Junction.

Witness heard a conversation between Gens. Pope and Porter at Fairfax Court-house, on the morning of Sept. 2, at the conclusion of which Gen. Pope said to Gen. Porter that his explanations were satisfactory—entirely satisfactory, he thinks. Gen. Pope said, with the exception of "the one Brigade," which witness understood to be Griffin's Brigade. Witness, to the best of his recollection, subsequently reminded Gen. Pope of this remark, to which reminder Gen. Pope, he thinks, made no reply.

The occasion upon which this reminder was made was on Gen. Pope's saying to witness that he did not wish to appear against Gen. Porter, and should have him (witness) summoned as the principal witness in the case.

By Judge-Advocate—Colonel, are your feelings kind and friendly toward Gen. Pope?

A.—I cannot say that they are, from the treatment I received from him while on his staff, both officially and socially. I would not like to serve on his staff again, but would call upon him if he were in the city, out of official respect. Am on speaking terms with him.

Witness said he could hardly state whether the order of Gen. Pope to Gen. Porter, on the 29th, to attack the enemy on the right and rear, was a practicable order or not; was not sufficiently acquainted with the ground to form an opinion, being on duty at the time that took him another way.

At the close of the examination of this witness, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday next.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, the counsel for the accused offered for file a protest against a previous ruling of the Court, excluding the telegrams of the accused to Gen. Burnside, dated prior to the 29th of August, which the counsel held went to show the *animus* of the accused up to that time. This protest was received by the Court as part of the record, but their previous ruling was adhered to of receiving none of the telegrams as evidence, except those dated on and after the 27th of August.

The following is a copy of the protest above mentioned:

With all proper respect for the ruling of the Court on Wednesday, refusing the accused the right to give in evidence the telegrams and messages he then offered, dated before and after the 29th of August, that is to say, from the 22d of August to the 1st of September, 1862, he begs leave to enter in its proceedings this protest.

The accused is charged, among other things, with having disobeyed the several orders stated in the specifications of the 27th of August, 1862, 29th of August, 1862, 29th of August, 1862, 4½ P. M., and 29th of August, 1862, 8:50 P. M. And the prosecution has endeavored to prove that such disobedience was by design, and because of a fixed purpose on the part of the accused, not only not to coöperate with the General in command in the existing campaign, but to fail in his duty in that regard. With this view, certain papers, being a part of the same series of telegrams with those rejected, were offered by the Judge Advocate, not objected to by the accused when the purpose for which they were offered was stated, and received by the Court.

And with the same object, the opinions of the witnesses Roberts and Smith, founded, as they said, on what they represented to be the manner and conversation of the accused, and also on what the first said he had heard from another, that the accused would fail his Commander-in-Chief.

In the words of the Judge Advocate, this evidence was produced to show the *animus* of the accused toward his chief, and in that aspect was admitted by the Court. The accused respectfully maintains, first, that if evidence of that description for such a purpose be admissable, as he concedes it is, it is equally admissable, and is his right, to show by his conduct just before, at and after he came under the command of Gen. Pope, by what he did, and what he said, orally or in writing, that the asserted purpose, the alleged *animus*, is wholly untrue; but that, on the contrary, his real purpose, his real *animus*, from the first to the last, was to do his whole duty to the utmost of his ability, and render the General and his country all the aid in his power.

If the prosecution had contented itself with exhibiting the orders in the specifications which he is said to have disobeyed, and in giving evidence of the fact of disobedience, the accused is advised that, even then, the proof which the Court has ruled out should have been received. But when, not content with that course, it has attempted to prove his mental purpose—to fathom his mind to show that from personal grudge to his General, or other cause, he designedly disobeyed such orders, he is advised that the evidence rejected is clearly admissible.

The general rules of evidence are the same in Court-martials as in other Courts. They are based on principles of universal application, and which, as experience has demonstrated, are best calculated to ascertain the truth. One of these, as well settled as any known to the law, is, that where a mental intent with which an act is done is in issue, the act and declarations of the party a few days before, at, or a few days after the time when the intent is charged to have existed, bearing on such intent, may be given in evidence by either party. This is a familiar rule in cases among others of acts of alleged bankruptcy or insolvency, of change of residence and of many acts of alleged fraud. In the *first*, whether the act charged as an act of bankruptcy is one or not often depends on the interest with which it is done; and what the party did before or after it constantly admitted as legitimately illustrating the actual interest.

In the *second*, whether the man has changed his residence often also depends on intent. He may have removed to remain permanently or temporarily, and what he has done and said before and after removing is allowed to prove or disprove intent.

In the *third*, whether the fraud imputed was perpetrated or not often depends on intent. Unexplained, the mere act itself may appear criminal or innocent. It is the purpose which gives it its actual character, and this purpose may be shown by either party by acts and declarations of the person charged before and after the period of the impeached act. This principle, I am advised, is fully settled, not only in all the elementary writers on evidence, but by the Supreme Court of the United States, in, amongst other cases, that of Wood *vs.* United States, 16 Peters, 362. And it is respectfully hoped that the Court will, in further consideration, see the justice of the rule. Its justice is strikingly illustrated in this instance: the accused is charged with the dishonorable, traitorous purpose of having disregarded the orders of his chief, to gratify some supposed personal dissatisfaction with him, wholly reckless of its consequences to his country. He is charged with having caused the defeat of our arms, and hazarded the safety of the Capital. Under the same degrading impulse one of the witnesses has sworn, without objection from the Judge Advocate of the Court, that a deceased officer of chivalrous character and spotless patriotism had declared to him, before the date of either of the orders, that the accused would fail his chief. Another has stated, also, without objection, that his conduct and manner in his presence was such that he was satisfied that he was a traitor, and that nothing but the fear of human laws prevented his killing the accused on the spot. This evidence was offered and received to show his *animus*—his intent. Probably conscious of his innocence, and knowing the baseness of the calumny, he did not object to its introduction, being perfectly willing to let it all go for what it was worth.

But to deny him the right, after it is received by the Court, to meet it, by proving, what is wholly inconsistent with it, acts of duty about the same period, orders and messages having no possible purpose but a faithful discharge of duty, to his chief and his country, it is submitted as a violation of the rule of evidence, and is to deprive him of the very best and most persuasive proof that the nature of the accusation admits of.

To show that he was not a traitor, he desired to establish constant acts of duty immediately preceding and succeeding the acts which he is charged to have done traitorously. To show faithfulness to duty to his chief, he desires to prove, as the rejected evidence does, that to get to his command, and after he reached it, he did everything that diligence, zeal, ardor, and all the skill and ability which he possessed enabled him to do, to assist his chief in every possible way, and at every possible hazard, so as to render his campaign a successful one.

Your ruling puts this out of his power; and, respectfully protesting against it, he can do nothing further than to submit it to your more mature consideration.

(Signed) F. J. PORTER, Major-General.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

In the Porter Court-martial to-day, Gen. MCDOWELL corrected his evidence on Saturday by stating that the order of the 29th August, to attack the enemy, was not countermanded.

Col. RUGGLES, who was Gen. POPE's Chief of Staff, further testified that he had no bias in favor of Gen. PORTER, but that on the contrary, from what he heard at Gen. POPE's headquarters, he had an unfavorable opinion of Gen. PORTER. He had heard Gen. POPE say that he did not expect to receive much support from Gen. PORTER.

Brig.-Gen. GRIFFIN, of MORELL's Division, PORTER's Corp, followed, and testified to the movements of his command from Aug. 27 to Aug. 30. He corroborated the testimony of Gen. MORELL, given on Saturday. He stated that his men were almost broken down by the march from Barnett's Ford to Warrenton; that they could not move rapidly to Bristow Station, owing to the bad state of the roads, which hindered his artillery; that he was not authorized to move without artillery; that the road was particularly bad at Catlett's Station; that on his way to Manassas on the morning of the 29th he was ordered to Gainesville; that on his way to Gainesville he had to halt his command several times, owing to the appearance of the enemy; that immediately after Gen. MCDOWELL's consultation with Gen. PORTER his command was ordered to move to the right, but were prevented, in consequence of meeting obstructions; that the general impression was that they were going to Gainesville to assist in the capture of JACKSON; that in his opinion it was impossible for Gen. PORTER on the 29th to have outflanked the enemy by a movement on the enemy's right; that to effect such a movement Gen. PORTER would have been obliged to get in the rear of Thoroughfare Gap; that the reason his command did not keep up with SYKES' was that he brought up the rear, and lost sight of the troops before him; that Gen. PORTER complained of receiving verbal orders from Gen. POPE through subordinate officers unknown to him; that Gen. PORTER said he had sent to POPE for written orders, and that in his opinion Gen. PORTER evinced his usual energy and anxiety to hurry his command forward to the battle-field.

The Tammany Conference, and Meeting of the General Committee.

Yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, the Conference between Mozart and Tammany, took place at the last mentioned hostelry, when a proposition was made that a union should, and ought to take place between the two factions. Tammany feeling proud over her recent supposed achievements, undertook rather to *Poo poo!* Mozart, but like their namesake—the Musician, they blew a trumpet that brought the Boys. Hereupon the Fourth Ward appeared, and great was their prowess. They cheered and swore that MICKEY MCGINNESS should not go on the General Committee. A Samaritan said it was better to adjourn until 8 o'clock, which was accordingly done.

Upon the assembling of the full Committee there was much talk about the rights of this man and that being placed on the ticket. The bar-room, in the meantime, was lively. Men drank and fought; they plead and lied; all was excitement, and nothing remained to cool their ardor but the announcement of the names of those who had succeeded. When this was done all seemed to subside, and a general amnesty was proclaimed.

From what could be learned, BOOLE is in the ascendancy. GREEN only had *ten* votes for his party throughout. In the Twelfth Ward the Committee is supposed to be: J. M. Long, J. Dubois, T. J. Tappan, Ed. Jones, Hugh Crombie and Charles Boice.

The Inspectors were appointed, and the whole trap set for catching—Democrats.

Hundreds of the "unterrified" were in waiting, and oaths and imprecations cast upon devoted heads could only be measured by the bushel.

THE JAPANESE FUND.—The ex-members of the Metropolitan Police force, who were members during the visit of the Japanese Embassy, held a meeting at No. 228 Bleecker-street, last evening, and unanimously resolved to demand a proportionate share of the Japanese Fund. The matter will be laid before the Police Commissioners to-day.

[Advertisement.]

FURS, HATS AND PATRIOTISM.—The unfortunate cockney, who was compelled, by adverse fortune, to dine upon the smell issuing from the cook's shop, has no counterpart among us, we are glad to record. Yet we never pass KNOX's store on a cold day without catching a gleam of warmth from his rich display of valuable Furs, which reminds us forcibly of the hungry man's novel experiment, and is strongly suggestive of a desire to purchase one of his elegant robes, in anticipation of our next sleigh-ride. KNOX has for a great many years paid especial attention to the branch of his extensive business devoted to the sale of Fancy Furs, and his stock, always kept up to a first-class standard, embraces every variety, so that a lady, however fastidious her taste may be, can gratify it by making selections therefrom. The same rule that guides Mr KNOX in selling his Hats to gentlemen is applied to the ladies. Notwithstanding the undoubted excellence and superiority of his Furs, his prices are uniformly moderate, and those of our fair readers who are deliberating as to where they shall purchase their new "set," and how much they will pay for it, should not fail to make an early call at KNOX's store, to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. An inspection of the bargains he is now offering will greatly assist them in this purpose. Shopping for Furs is a favorite occupation with them, and we rather approve of it, provided in all cases they do not fail to compare KNOX's Furs with those of any other leading dealers. Such a comparison must inevitably turn the scale in his favor; and the civility and courtesy exhibited by his salesman render his popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, the universal favorite with all ladies of refinement and taste. In this connection we are prompted to say a word relative to his Winter style of Hats for gentlemen, which we can, in all frankness and sincerity, pronounce the neatest and most stylish fabrics of the kind ever presented to the public. KNOX, like all other business men, finds excise taxes bearing heavily upon his business interests, yet, with the patriotic instincts of a good citizen, he submits gracefully to their imposition, in view of the important results that are to arise therefrom? If he is making less money, he finds consolation in the fact that he is assisting his country in her resolute efforts to maintain intact her nationality, and if that effort requires the contribution of his last dollar, he stands ready to give it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Queen of Beauty, the most exquisite little lady, the smallest ever known, being only 32 inches high, and yet beautiful, elegant and accomplished, has favored FREDRICKS & Co. with her Photographs, where her numerous friends can obtain her *carte de visite*.

[Advertisement.]

Miss LAVINIA WARREN has sat for her photograph at APPLETON's, FREDRICK's and GURNEY's, where her friends can obtain her *carte de visite* in various costumes.

[Advertisement.]

A MENTAL PORTRAIT.—A suitable holiday present, for lady or gentleman, would be a written description of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Sarah Marie, from Montego Bay, Jam.—Miss E. A. Hopkins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 26 | Sun sets.... 4 42 | Moon sets.... 3 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 40 | Gov. Island.. 4 29 | Hell Gate.... 6 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Ships Wm. Chamberlain, Carver, New-Orleans, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Chadsworth, Campbell, London, J. B. Gardy.

Barks Vancouver, (Br.,) Clark, Queenstown, John Jackson; Topaze, Lundberg, Havana, T. D. Phillips; Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Lundberg, London, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Pallas, (Norw.,) Chustenna, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Venus, (Dutch,) Hays, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Son.

Brigs Lilly Dale, (Br.,) St. Jago de Cuba, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lucy Darling, Southwick, Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Althea, (Br.,) Messenger, Tampico, M. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Ina, Thompson, Sara, E. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. Monterey, Craig, Delaware City; Citizen, Lowry, New-Orleans; J. B. McFee, Townsend, Chincoteague; Morse, Moreau & Parker; War Eagle, Seeley, Minatitlan, Metcalf & Duncan; Sarah & Julia, Gillis, Washington, E. P. Buck & Co.; D. B. Baylis, Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford; Newport, Nurner, Berlin, Md., master; Reindeer, Norton, Alexandria, H. S. Rackett; Olive Hayward, Hutchinson, Curacoa, Miller & Houghton; Sea Lark, French, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven; Enterprise, Wheaton, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven; E. Bement, Decker, Deal's Island.

Arrived.

U. S. Steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, D. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. On the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., passed a large ship ashore on Cobb's Island; she has half ports, double topsail yards, three royal yards across, lower masts painted white, with black mastheads, and all other spars painted black; she lies head off the beach with a list to port; she apparently was making no water. (Cobb's Island is between Smith and Hogg Islands.)

Steamer Parkersburg, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierce, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schuyler, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Bristol, Eng., 39 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Dec. 25, lat. 39, lon. 69, passed a bark bound east, showing a blue signal with letter B in it. Dec. 3, Jewett Cousins, a seaman, of Rockland, Me., fell from the jibboom overboard, and was drowned.

Ship Admiral, Stiffens, Havre Nov. 12, with mdse. and 150 passengers to S. M. Fox & Bro. Has had heavy westerly weather, started cutwater, broke chain bolts, back stays, &c., sprung mizzen mast, stove boat and lost sails.

Ship St. George, (of New-Bedford,) Cleveland, Buenos Ayres Nov. 5, left the river 8th, with hides and wool to George Savery.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool Nov. 11, with mdse. and 200 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship H. V. Baxter, (of Bath, Me.,) Owen, Leghorn 52 ds. and from Gibraltar 45 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Gen. McClellan, (of Thomaston,) Liverpool 30 ds., with salt and coal to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Charlotte Stringer, (Norw.,) Salmissen, Dublin 60 ds., in ballast to Holmes & Co.

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Hohorst, Bremen 51 ds., with mdse. and 78 passengers to Hermann Koop. Dec. 21, lat. 38 30, lon. 66, passed a propeller under canvas steering E, supposed to be a privateer.

Bark Ann Augusta, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dickery, Belfast 60 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Star King, (of Boston,) Smith, Lisbon 35 ds., in ballast to L. Nickerson.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Foster, Liverpool 48 ds., H. D. Brookman & Co. Has had continual westerly gales.

Bark Annie M. Kelly, (new, of Pembroke, Me., 388 tons,) Bradford, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Bark Sicilian, (Br., of Liverpool,) Leonard, Gloucester, (Eng.,) 58 ds., with coal to Arkel, Hunt & Co. Had heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Brig Alice Maude, (of Eastport,) Edgett, Arroyo, P. R., Dec. 11, Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 16, with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels at Arroyo.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, (of Camden,) Pendleton, Havana Dec. 13, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Brill, (Br., of Prince Williams,) Cromwell, Plymouth, Eng., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig S. G. Archibald, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) Jacmel Nov. 27, with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig State of Maine, (of Machias,) Gates, Marseilles Nov. 5, Gibraltar 17th, with mdse. Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Clio, (Br., of P. E. I.,) McLeasan, Charlottetown 18 ds., with oats to Tyson & Smith.

Schr. Sarah Marie, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, Montego Bay, Jam., 22 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. & T. Pearsall. Had heavy northeast winds the entire passage. Dec. 21, lat. 31 15, lon. 71 60, had a heavy northeast gale, lost jibboom, split sails, &c.

Schr. Mary Porter, (of Perth Amboy,) Freethey, Oporto 41 ds., in ballast to Chester Knox, of Perth Amboy. Has had light weather and calms most of the passage; she brings to this port the crew of the bark Addison Childs, wrecked on Oporto Bar.

Schr. Avant, (Hol.,) Garsen, Rotterdam 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. H. A. Weeks, Ketchum, Philadelphia, coal.

Schr. White Sea, Jones, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Clements, Lingan, C. B., 38 ds., with coal to D. R. DeWolf.

Schr. J. E. Sequine, Martin, Annapolis 4 ds., with ship timber.

WIND—This morning, from S. W., light.

Sailed.

Ship F. B. Cutting, Princess Royal, (Br.)

Barks Mary Louisa, (Br.,) Magnolia.

Brigs Young America, Fannie Lincoln.

Schrs. Estelle, A. H. Manchester, Chas. Searsville, E. Brewster, Alitia, John C. Ferris, E. Butler, Amelia McLain, D. C. Chamberlain.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 29—Arr. schrs. Oriental, (Br.,) Lockhart, Elizabethport for St. John, N. B.; Ann Elizabeth, Johnson, Providence for New-York; Grierson, Harding, Providence for Holmes' Hole; Catharine Beals, Flowers, New-York for Belfast, Me.

Dec. 28—Arr. schrs. L. S. Barnes, Rogers, Fall River for Barnstable; Idlewild, Foster, Boston for Tampa; Malabar, Westcott, Belfast for New-York; Juanita, Patten, Parker, Bucksport for Georgetown, D. C.; Superior, Ewell, Boston for Fort Monroe; Isabel, Ashby, Chatham for Mystic; Sarah Frances, Thatcher, Providence for New-Bedford; E. T. Graham, Davis, Providence for New-York; Susan and Mary, Taylor, Elizabethport for Warragansett Pier; Sarah Jane, Gardner, from New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 29—Arr. ship Mary Bangs, Liverpool; bark Bay State, Sierra Leone; steamer Saxon, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Harriet—brig, of Portland, off Cape Florida steering S., Dec. 17.

Mary Potter—schr., of Perth Amboy, from Oporto for New-York, 25 days out, lat. 27, lon. 49 40, Dec. 11.

Sea Queen—whaling bark, of Westport, 80 ds. out, with 40 bbls. sperm on board, all well, lat. 26 16 N., lon. 33 20, Nov. 21.

Sonora—ship, of New-Bedford, from Penang for New-York, 136 ds. out, all well, lat. 33, lon. 74 15, Dec. 23.

Talalah—bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, lat. 39 4, lon. 74 47, Dec. 23.

Texas—bark, bound S., lat. 38 22, lon. 72 50, Dec. 22.

White Wing—bark, from St. Jago for Philadelphia, lat. 39, lon. 74 40, Dec. 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, Dec. 14, Br. brig Eliza, just arrived.

At Jacmel Nov. 27, brig Pilot Fish, for New-York in 10 days.

[PER ETNA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.

Arrived from New-York—Calhoun, at Liverpool; Adelaide, at Limerick; Trafalgar, at Hull; J. H. Ransom, at Deal; India, at Greenock.

Arrived from Charleston—Naples, at Isle of Wight, for Mauritius.

MEM.—The Lumley, from New-York, put into Plymouth with part of her cargo overboard, and leaky.

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 5, "Lepanto," at Elsinore; 9th, Sparkling Sea, at Lisbon; 11th, Canoe, at Gluckstadt; 12th, Dona Load, at Havre; 13th, Eliza, at Plymouth; 15th, Sea Queen, at Queenstown, leaky, etc.; Von Jaffart, Jackson, Peter Bapiene, and San Spiridione, at Queenstown; Celestial Empire, "Molonito," "Grosse," and Metropolis, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—15th, Sarina, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Portland—14th, Anglo Saxon, at Dublin.

Arrived from Philadelphia—15th, Lancaster and Philadelphia, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—15th, Laura Russ, at Bordeaux.

Sailed for New-York—11th, Sultana, from Cardiff; 14th, President Fillmore, from Deal; John Barbour, from Liverpool; 15th, R. S. Kimball, J. S. Parsons, Wisconsin and R. Alsop, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—14th, Commodore, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—14th, Antoinette, from Liverpool; G. N., from Liverpool.

MEM.—The Independence, from Manilla for New-York, has been abandoned; crew saved.

The Tom Sayers, from Shields for Boston, was abandoned; crew saved.

The Emmanuel, from New-York, is ashore at Plymouth; crew, rigging and sails saved; cargo discg.

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BY THE THOUSAND OR SINGLE ONE AT 405 BROADWAY BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL STS.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, MANILA AND EAST INDIA DRESS GOODS.

Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods in great variety; American Indian Goods, Irish Bog Oak and Horse-hair ORNAMENTS, Chinese, French and Indian Fans, new styles; White and Colored Pineapple, for ball and evening dresses; and many other novel articles, to be procured only at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. Persons in search of Holiday Gifts are invited to call and inspect our assortment.

FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

NATURAL FLOWERS.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, 29th-st. and Broadway, will have on hand a splendid collection of Flowers for New-Year's. He has a reputation for arranging them in the very neatest style. Please give him an early call.

N. B.—A very fine assortment of baskets and stands, some of them the very newest designs.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN'S METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY.

AN INVENTION OF RARE MERIT! LONG WANTED AND FOUND AT LAST. A KEROSENE LAMP CHIMNEY EASILY CLEANED, AND WHICH WILL NOT CRACK OR BREAK FROM SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

The CHIMNEY in common use breaks from unequal expansion and contraction, caused by the upper portion becoming much more highly heated than the lower portion. This constant liability of the Chimney to be broken by being suddenly cooled or "over-heated," is entirely removed by a unique and beautiful invention, BROWN'S METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY, which, being made in accordance with the simple law of expansion and contraction, is found to be almost "fire-proof," as far as heating by the flame of the lamp is concerned.

The clear, positive and instantly apparent superiorities of the New Lamp Chimney over the old style, are:

1. It will not crack or break from sudden changes of temperature, or "overheating."

2. The top can be instantly removed, and the glass wiped perfectly clean in a moment without soiling.

3. It is cheaper than the common chimney, therefore less liable to accidents, and more convenient for carrying about the house; it is of elegant proportions, and a decided ornament to the lamp, which will be found to burn with a clear, steady, and beautiful light.

It is really the ideal of perfection in a lamp chimney, and after using one for an evening, you will wonder that you could so long tolerate the old expensive style.

A "BROWN'S METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY" IS WARRANTED, with ordinary care, to last just as long as the lamp on which it is used.

Price, (with a small neat shade for common size,) zinc top, 25 cents; brass, 31 cents; silver-plated, 50 cents.

Dealers will be furnished, per express, with a sample box containing one half dozen chimneys, assorted styles and sizes, with circulars, colored show cards, price list, &c., on receipt of $1 25.

BROWN'S METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEYS are manufactured only by the

NEW LAMP CHIMNEY MANUFACTURING CO.

MILTON BRADLEY, Treasurer.

Office and Salesroom, No. 46 Fulton-st., New-York.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair TO Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children,

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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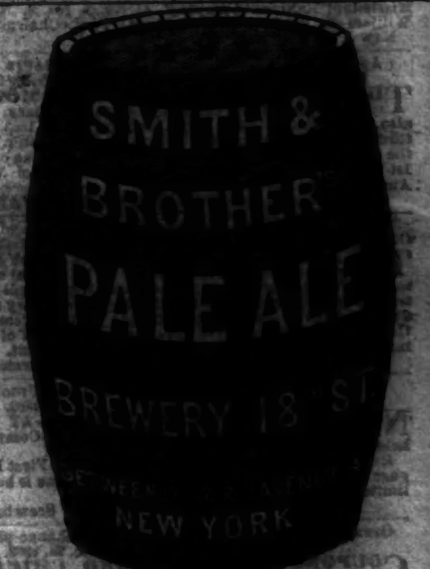

EAST INDIA PALE AND BURTON ALES. ALSO, TONIC BITTER ALE, BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS. IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

J. McPHERSON SMITH, DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

F. CURET, 784 BROADWAY, 786

Continues to serve complete assortments of estables on the style of Chouet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Patés, Galantines, Water Ices, Sorbets, &c.

Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 280, NOV. 22, 1862.

In addition to the above, there were distributed in prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,000 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $622,163.

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.